

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

A General Clean Up
of all SUMMER GOODS

to make room for our Large Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which has commenced to arrive.

A Clean Up of the balance of our Straw Hats.
Hats worth \$1.25 now 90c.
Hats worth \$1.00 now 75c.
Hats worth 75c. now 50c.

SEE OUR SHIRT VALUES
in our West Window. These are genuine bargains at 50c. They are no puff balls. Children's Striped Blouses, 25c. and 50c.
Children's Wash Suits, 75c. Boys' Waists, starched collars, 45c.

We are showing best values in Men's Working Shirts, Overalls, Smocks and Tweed Pants in town. Look here for Children's School Suits.
Waterproof Coats and Rainproof Coats, \$1.98, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.50 up to \$12.

FRED. T. WARD,
YOUR TAILOR & FURNISHER.

Midsummer Specials.

Bargains in Colored Dress Muslins. Clearing Out Muslin Sale, at a big discount. In White Muslins we have the newest and prices will open your eyes.

Colored GINGHAMS, about 12 ends left, and selling at cost.

Tan CURTAINS, some odd pairs, will be sold at a great bargain.

Men's COTTON SOCKS—we have them 4 pairs for 25c. regular 10c. pair.

LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY, regular 15c. for 10c. and some at 5c. pr.

LADIES' WAISTS, regular 60c. going now for 39c.

REMANANT DRESS GOODS—we offer them at a clearing price and must be sold.

LADIES' VESTS, with long and short sleeve, 5c. to 25c.

LADIES' STOCK COLLARS, in white and colored, newest styles just in.

All the newest shades in TAFFETA RIBBONS, and the Neck and Belts.

LINEN TOWELLING—now is the time for New Towels. Here is the price and quality.

In COTTONS, bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Pillow Cotton we have all widths.

FLANNELETTES—36 in. wide, 10c.; 27 in., 5c. Quality very heavy.

SPECIAL SALE IN LADIES' HATS—We are offering you a choice of Ten Dozen Hats for 25c. Some of the newest shapes.

A fresh stock of Groceries always on hand. Paying 12 1/2 c. doz. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

POLICYHOLDERS OF THE
Growth In Two Decades
MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
and intending insureds, will be pleased to note the
Very Substantial Growth
of the Company during the 20 years ending December 31st,
1902, as shown in the following table:

HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, - ONT.	1883	1902	INCREASE IN 20 YEARS
Assurance in Force.....	\$6,572,719	\$34,467,420	424 p.c.
Premium Income.....	180,502	1,112,953	516 p.c.
Interest Income.....	15,000	275,507	1832 p.c.
Dividends Paid to Policyholders.....	14,279	71,844	445 p.c.
Total Payments to Policyholders.....	68,834	483,350	722 p.c.
Total Assets.....	633,706	6,459,730	1110 p.c.
Surplus over all Liabilities.....	43,762	469,150	1041 p.c.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY
IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....
A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.
Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.
WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.
A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

The NEWS-ARGUS to Jan. 1, 1904, 35c.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM HOGUE, late of the Township of Hawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 28, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to file and prove the same in the County of Hastings, at the office of the said J. Earl Halliwell, barrister, Stirling, on or before the 8th day of August, 1903, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.
And notice is further given that after the date above mentioned the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims notice of which shall have been given as required.
All persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness, on or before the said 8th day of August, 1903, to the said Executor.
J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Executor for the Estate.
Dated the 5th day of July, 1903.

Lumber for Sale.

The undersigned has a quantity of Lumber for sale at Anson station. Will be there on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
R. G. KINGSTON.

WANTED

300 teams to work on the B.O.I. R.R. at Bannockburn, Ont. Wages \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day. Apply to
J. R. McQUIGGE, Contractor,
Bannockburn, Ont.

NOTICE.

I have on hand some of the latest Improved U. S. Cream Separators, HAY CARS, FORKS, SLINGS, Etc.
Also, full line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS
At a good young, general purpose horse for sale.
N. LANKTREE,
Massey-Harris Agent.

Wellman's Corners.

(From our Correspondent.)

Mrs. B. Dunham died at her late residence on Friday last. The funeral service was held at the Methodist church here on Sunday afternoon, and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Duke, who preached an impressive sermon from the 14th verse of the 27th Psalm. This passage was selected by Mrs. Dunham herself. She was converted in a revival meeting held in the Methodist church here about fourteen years ago, by the Rev. Mr. McDonald. At that time the Psalm from which the text was chosen was a great blessing to her, and it exerted an influence over all her life since, especially over its closing hours. When in her weakness she could not grasp any other thought her mind could always take hold of those glorious words of inspiration, "The Lord is my light and my salvation," and she realized in her experience the truth of the promise "Wait on the Lord; be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thy heart." The deceased lady was 56 years of age. In religion she was a Presbyterian, and her husband and she have two sons, Wm. and Charles. She has also two sisters, Mrs. Henry Dunham and Mrs. Fry. The bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community. The funeral service was held in a very large one, and the church was filled to its utmost capacity.

The trustees here have engaged Mr. Murphy of Stirling to repair the school house, and the work is going on apace.

The preparations for our Lawn Social on the 21st are all getting along finely. The people are taking hold of the matter enthusiastically. Our patrons may expect to see Fairyland and Wonderland combined.

Mrs. George E. Mack is visiting at Mr. Henry White's.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher of Stirling and Mrs. T. McCann of Campbellford, were guests at Mr. Jas. Whitton's on Sunday.

A large number from here intend to take in the trip to the Thousand Islands next Saturday.

Mrs. Thomas Walker, Jr., died very suddenly here on Sunday. She attended church in the afternoon and seemed in her usual health. In the evening while milking she was taken ill and died in a few hours. The funeral will take place on Tuesday the 4th inst at St. Andrew's church, Burnbrae. She leaves beside her husband one son, Roy, a boy of about 12 years.
The little son of Mrs. Wm. McKee died at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Alex. Johnston, at an early hour on Monday morning, and will be buried in Stirling on Tuesday.

Spring Brook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

A very pleasing event took place on July 29th, at the home of Mrs. John Green, when her daughter, Lena, was married to Wm. Hutton, of Cleveland, formerly of Marmora. The ceremony was performed on the lawn, at noon, by Rev. Mr. Horton, of Bridgewater, amidst a host of friends. The bride was dressed in white organdie and chiffon and carried a bunch of cream roses. Miss Alice Hutton, sister of the groom, acted as bridesmaid and was dressed in white and carried a bunch of pink roses. Mr. Percy Green supported the groom. Among those present were Mrs. Waters, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. McGowan, West Huntington; Dr. and Mrs. Detlor, Oak Hill; Mr. Duquette, Trenton; Mrs. V. J. McLaughlin, Marmora; Mr. Louttit, of Marmora. The bride received many useful and beautiful presents. After dinner the bride put on her travelling suit which was grey trimmed with white silk, and the happy couple departed amidst a shower of rice to Trenton, thence to Toronto, Niagara, Buffalo and finally to Cleveland where they will reside. Mrs. Hutton will be much missed from among us. We wish them long life and happiness. A picture of the bridal party was taken; also, one of the crowd of friends, and one of the bride and groom fully settable.

Mr. Jas. McCann, C.I.O.F. Court No. 30, will attend High Court at Smith's Falls, as delegate.

Mrs. P. Welch will also attend High Court at Smith's Falls, as representative of Court Bee Hive No. 586.

By the way, the recent rains seemed to be unusually well timed, as it poured some milk cans sufficiently to weaken the milk.

A goodly number of our citizens intend taking in the 1000 Island excursion next Saturday.

The wet weather has delayed harvesting considerably.

The Counties Council of Northumberland and Durham are asking tenders for a site of forty acres for a House of Refuge.

Thomas Crowe, of Frankford, was killed on the railway at Whitney, Ont. His body was brought to Frankford for burial. His mother resides at Frankford.



Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000.
Capital Paid Up - - - 1,300,000.
Reserve Fund - - - 325,000.
HEAD OFFICE, D. M. STEWART, General Manager.
TORONTO.
Special Attention given to Business with Farmers. Advances made at reasonable rates.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
We accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from day of deposit. Absolute security.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.
STIRLING AND MARMORA.
W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

Sine News.

Mr. Sherwood Green, of New York, arrived home Saturday night for holidays, looking well after spending six months in Uncle Sam's territory.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Sine, of Toronto, who spent a few days here, returned home Monday.

The first automobile that ever went over the Marmora gravel road, went through here on Sunday, driven by Mr. Bert Sills who was accompanied by his wife.

Rev. W. R. Telford, pastor of the Baptist Church, Thurso, Que., who is visiting Mr. S. Danke's, preached in Bethel Church on Sunday.

Madoc

(From the Review.)

Many Madoc farmers say they never had better crops.

John Caverley had magnificent new tomatoes for sale during the past week. They were grown in his own garden in this village—the earliest on record.

The electric light plant is being dismantled. The boiler was sold to Mr. Sprague for use at the Malone gold mine, and the big smoke stack was purchased by Mr. Rising for the Mundie mine at Bannockburn.

During the heavy thunder storm last Wednesday, lightning struck the barn of Mr. Chas. Nixon, splintering some of the timbers and killing a dog which was lying at Mr. Nixon's feet. Charlie doesn't want to experience such a close call again. During the same storm the barn of Mr. Chas. Lewis, near this village, was struck and some boards knocked off, but no other damage done.

Early Monday morning fire totally destroyed Golding's Hotel at Millbridge, owned and occupied for the past few months by Mr. Wesley McCaw. The fire started in a rear kitchen, and was first discovered about 2 o'clock by Mrs. McCaw, the flames being then in the ceiling over her bed. So rapid was the spread of the flames that very little of the contents of the house was saved, the furniture, stock, and even the private clothes of the family being destroyed. Mr. McCaw meets with a heavy loss. Last spring he purchased the property from Stephen Golding, paying \$3,000 for the same, \$1,500 being cash. This he loses outright, in addition to his private property, stock, provisions, etc. There was an insurance of \$1,500, but this is held as security on the mortgage.

To Prevent Ravages of Squash Beetle.

One of the ladies in the American delegation to the late International Convention of Farmers' Institute Workers gave what she declared to be a sure preventive for the squash beetle, which plays such havoc with the vines of the pumpkin and squash. She says that a pound of epsom salts mixed with one quart of water and applied to the vines will put the enemy out of business. Certainly if he drops the juice of the vine to imbibe the liquified salts, the effect is likely to upset his interior machinery.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Revenge is sweet only to the very small individual.

It is always an era of hard times with the shiftless man.

Scolding women are less ridiculous than swearing men.

Love makes the wise man foolish and the foolish completely daffy.

Money isn't the root of all evil. What's the matter with the stray hog in your garden?

The average clergyman knows as much about politics as the average politician knows about piety.

Through the man who hesitates may be lost, the one who deliberates is usually to be found on deck when wanted.

A man exhibits great presence of mind if he isn't absent-minded when the contribution box comes his way.

It takes a shrewd man to dispose of his property in a way that will shut out the lawyers as well as his relatives.

It is definitely stated that Lord Roberts will not visit America this year.

A Pittsburg, Penn. despatch says:—As a result of the Builders' League lock-out, 18,000 men are out of employment, and the officers of the league say that the number will be increased to 24,000, or the total number of men affiliated with the Building Trades Council. Work has been stopped on the buildings in course of erection in the city, with the exception of the contracts of the George A. Fuller Company and a few other outside contractors.

"Sterling Hall."
Building Sale.

We are building up larger stocks as well as larger premises these days. Load after load of goods, direct from the mills, have been opened out during the past week. All were bought before the recent heavy advance in prices of Cottons, Woolens and Linens, and next Fall and Winter our customers will get the full benefit of our forethought.

TABLE LINENS.

Direct from the Belfast looms, there came to "Sterling Hall" lately a shipment of very excellent values in Pure Linen Tableings. You will better appreciate the good values if you compare them with others.

Unbleached Table Linens, all linen, at 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c. yd.

Bleached All Linen Tableings at 50c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Bleached and Unbleached Unions at 25c. yd.

TOWELS—Extra value in Huck Towels, 44 x 21, at 3 for 50c.

A COTTON SNAP.

1200 yds. extra heavy, close weave. It was worth 10c. per yd. when cottons were much lower in price than they are to-day, but you can have 13 yds. of this cotton for \$1.00.

BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS.

60, well made, full skirted, highly mercerized cloth, in sizes 38, 40, 41, 42, regular price \$1.25, your choice while they last for 98c. each.

DRESS GOODS.

The latest effects in Dress Goods are here in Flaked Blacks and Whites, Greens, Greys, Blues, etc., at 75c. to \$1.25 per yd.

Friezes, in plain and fancy, for heavy skirts, are still leading. Our assortment, qualities and values in these are unsurpassed.

PRINTS—A choice assortment of patterns, in an English cloth, suitable for wrappers, at 10c. per yd. should interest Print buyers. It is here.

MEN'S WEAR.

NEWNESS IN TIES for Midsummer Wear meets the buyer here. Some very natty novelties in Bows, Midget Strings and Panel Derbies are shown at 25c. and 50c.

A SUMMER SHIRT is shown in fancy colors, soft front, the regular price is 75c., our clearing price 50c.

CRUSH HATS for campers, at 50c. each.

W. R. MATHER,
DIRECT IMPORTER STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, ETC.
AN AWFUL FALL
in the Price of FOOTWEAR.

To make room for Fall Goods we intend clearing out the balance of our Summer Footwear at greatly reduced prices. Now is your chance to save money. Bargains for Men, Women and Children. See our windows for prices.

Boots Made to Order. Repairing neatly done. Rips sewed free on all boots bought of us.

We keep the Best Polish. See our Polishing Mitts.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

NOTICE.

ROBERT COSBY, blacksmith, formerly of Stirling, has secured a building, about 100 hands high, four years old, no white marks, scar under fetlock on right front foot. The finder will be suitably rewarded by giving information to
PERCY MOTT,
Blessington P.O.

STRAYED

From the premises of the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a grey riding, about 160 hands high, four years old, no white marks, scar under fetlock on right front foot. The finder will be suitably rewarded by giving information to
PERCY MOTT,
Blessington P.O.

VOTERS' LIST, 1903.

Municipality of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings.

Notice is hereby given, that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 5 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act, the copies required by said Sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up in my office, Stirling, on the 28th day of July, 1903, and remains there for inspection.

Elections are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

Dated at Stirling, this 28th day of July, 1903.

JOHN S. BLACK,
Village Clerk.

FOR SALE

A good young Milch Cow. Apply to
R. N. BIRD,
Stirling, P.O.

Lot 28, Con. 8, Sidney.

W. F. CHARD.

FRUIT JARS.

Our Fruit Jars are exceptionally good, being all hand made with ground tops.

Prices the same as for inferior stock.

GROCERY SPECIALS.

6 lbs. Tapioca for - - - 25c.
8 lbs. Quaker Oats for - - - 25c.
8 lbs. Lemon Biscuit - - - 25c.
5 lbs. Wine Biscuit - - - 25c.

Axle Grease and Machine Oil.
Best American Coal Oil.

I have a quantity of foundation comb for sale.

S. HOLDEN.

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.

Having been in Petersburg for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.

Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers' Bank.

W. W. HAGERMAN, Proprietor.

FOUND

On the Marmora gravel road, near Stirling, a light, Black Overcoat. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
W. F. CHARD.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, August 4.—Wheat—The market is quiet for Ontario grades. No. 2 white and red winter quoted at 75c on low milling rate, Manitoba wheat is firm. No. 1 hard sold at 90c Goderich. No. 1 Northern in transit, lake and rail, and No. 1 Northern at 90c.

Oats—The market is quiet, with fair offerings. No. 2 white, quoted at 30 to 30 1/2 high freight, and No. 1 white at 32c east.

Barley—Trade quiet. No. 3 extra quoted at 43c middle freight, and No. 3 at 40 to 41c.

Rye—The market is steady at 52c middle freight for No. 2.

Peas—Trade dull, with No. 2 white quoted at 62c high freight, and No. 2 63c east.

Corn—Market is firm. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 61c on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 60c, Toronto. Canadian corn purely nominal.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents quoted to-day at \$2.80, middle freight, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.45 in bulk. Manitoba flour steady. No. 1 patents, \$4.20; No. 2, \$4.10; strong bakers, \$3.90 to \$4, and strong bakers, \$3.80, Toronto.

Milled—Bran steady at \$17, and shorts \$18.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$15 to \$15.50, and shorts at \$17. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$18, and shorts at \$21 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Trade is very quiet, with prices nominal. Prime white, are quoted at \$1.75 a bushel.

Hay—The market is quiet, with demand slow. No. 1 old timothy is worth \$11 on track, Toronto, and medium grades \$9 to \$10. No. 1 new is nominal at \$9 here.

Straw—The market is quiet at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track.

Hops—Trade dull, with prices nominal at 17 to 20c.

Potatoes—The offerings are fair and prices unchanged. Loads are quoted at 50c per bushel, and small lots at 65c per bushel.

Poultry—The market is steady. Chickens, 60 to 75c per pair; ducks, 70 to 90c per pair; turkeys, 12 to 13c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts of butter continue good, and prices generally unchanged. We quote: Choice 1-lb. rolls, 15 to 16c; selected dairy, tubs (uniform color), 14 to 15c; secondary grades (store packed), 12 1/2 to 13c; creamery prints, 18 to 19c; solids, 17 1/2 to 18c.

Eggs—The market is quiet. We quote: Strictly new laid, 14 1/2 to 15c; fresh (candled) stocks, 14c; second and choice, 13 to 14c.

Cheese—There is very little doing, with prices unchanged. We quote: Finest, 9 1/2 to 10c; seconds 9 1/2 to 9c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs firm. Cured meats are steady, with a good demand. We quote: Bacon, long clear, 10 to 10 1/2c in ton and case lots. Pork, mess, \$19 to \$20; do. short cut, \$21.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 13 1/2c; rolls, 11 1/2c; shoulders, 10 1/2c; backs, 15 to 15 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14 1/2c.

Lard—Market is unchanged. Tierces 9 1/2c; tubs, 9 1/2c; pale, 10c; compound, 8 to 9c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, August 4.—Grain—Peas, 63c high freight, 72c here; rye, 53c east, 53 1/2c; alfalfa, here, buckwheat, 43 1/2 to 45c; No. 2, 34 to 35c, in store here; flaxseed, \$1.15 on track here; feed barley, 50c; No. 3 barley, 52 1/2c; corn, 60c for No. 3 yellow American. Flour—Manitoba patents, \$3.20 to \$4.20; second, \$3.90 to \$4; strong bakers, \$3.50; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.60; in bags, \$1.70 to \$1.75; patents, \$3.75 to \$4. Feed—Manitoba bran, \$19; shorts, \$17 to \$20; bags included, Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17 to \$18; shorts, in bulk, \$20 to \$21; middlings, \$21. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$22.50; short cut back, \$22; light short cut, \$21.50; compound refined lard, 8 1/2 to 9c; pure Canadian lard, 10 to 12 1/2c; finest lard, 14 to 15c; live hogs, \$5.75 to \$6; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$8.50. Butter—Townships creamery, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; Quebec, 18c; Western dairy, 15c. Eggs—Candled, 15 to 16c; straight receipts, 14 1/2 to 15c; No. 2, 12 1/2c. Cheese—Ontario, 9 1/2c for white and 9c for colored; Townships, 9 1/2c; Quebec, 8 1/2c. Honey—White clover, in sections, 11 to 12c per section; in 10-lb. tins 8c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Wheat July, 87c; September, 77 1/2 to 77 3/4; Dec., 76c; No. 1 hard, 87 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 84 1/2 to 85 1/2c; No. 3 Northern, 81 to 84c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 4.—Wheat—Firm. No. 1 Northern, 84 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 86 to 87 1/2c; new Sept. 79 1/2c. Rye—Steady. No. 1, 52 to 52 1/2c. Barley—Dull. No. 2, 58 to 60c; mixed, 37 to 52 1/2c. Corn—Sept. 22 1/2c.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 4.—Wheat—To arrive—No. 1 hard, 54c; No. 1 Northern, 54 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 53 1/2c; July, 84c; Sept., 87c; Dec., 77 1/2c.

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 4.—Flour—Firm; light demand. Wheat—Winter strong. No. 1 white, 70c; No. 3 extra, 60 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 52c. Corn—Strong. No. 2 yellow, 52c. No. 3 corn, 50 1/2c. Oats—Unsettled. No. 3 white, 38 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 36 1/2c. Barley—Western in store, quoted 52 to 57c. Rye—No. 1 old hard, 58c asked. Canal freight—Steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 4.—Wheat—Closed—Cash, 79 1/2c; July, 78 1/2c; Sept., 79 1/2c; Dec., 81c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—Receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Market were large. 78 car loads all sold, composed of 934 cattle, 1145 hogs, 1066 sheep and lambs, with about 50 calves.

The quality of exporters offered, of which there was a limited number, was none too good.

Trade was good for all of choice quality, but slow and dull for all of common to inferior quality.

Prices for exporters and butchers of good quality held firm at Tuesday's quotations, when quality is taken into consideration.

There was not enough shipping cattle to supply the demand. The highest quotations were for two loads of exporters purchased by Dunn Bros., weighing 1275 lbs. each, at \$5.12 1/2 per cwt.

Butchers' cattle of good to choice quality were firm at quotations given below.

Only a limited number of stockers and feeders were offered. The demand for these was none too good and prices were easy at quotations given.

A few milch cows and springers sold at \$30 to \$50 each.

The run of sheep and lambs was large, but prices remained about steady.

Deliveries of calves were not large and prices remained steady.

Receipts of hogs were large. \$6.25 was paid for select and \$6 for lights and fats.

Exporters—Best leads exporters are worth \$5 to \$5.12 1/2 per cwt.; medium to good at about \$4.75 to \$4.90.

Export Bulls—Choice quality bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.; good bulls sold at \$3.60 to \$3.80 per cwt.

Export Cows—Export cows sold at \$4.00 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers, weighing from 1025 to 1100 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, sold at \$4.65; leads of good sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$4.20 to \$4.35; common, \$3.75 to \$4.00; rough to inferior, \$2.65 to \$3.25.

Feeders—Steers of good quality, 800 to 1000 lbs. each, at \$3.40 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Short-keep Feeders—Good steers, 1100 to 1200 lbs. each, are worth \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Stockers—One year to two-year old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$3 to \$3.40 per cwt.; off-colors and of poor breeding quality of same weights are worth \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.

Milch cows—Milch cows and springers are worth \$30 to \$50 each.

Calves—Calves sold at \$2 to \$10 each, or from \$3.50 to \$5 per cwt.

Sheep—Prices, \$3.65 to \$3.75 per cwt. for ewes, and bucks at \$2.75 to \$3.00.

Spring Lambs—Prices steady at \$2.50 to \$4 each.

Export Cows—Export cows sold at \$4.00 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers, weighing from 1025 to 1100 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, sold at \$4.65; leads of good sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$4.20 to \$4.35; common, \$3.75 to \$4.00; rough to inferior, \$2.65 to \$3.25.

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Spring Lambs—Prices steady at \$2.50 to \$4 each.

Export Cows—Export cows sold at \$4.00 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers, weighing from 1025 to 1100 lbs. each, equal in quality to best exporters, sold at \$4.65; leads of good sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$4.20 to \$4.35; common, \$3.75 to \$4.00; rough to inferior, \$2.65 to \$3.25.

Feeders—Steers of good quality, 800 to 1000 lbs. each, at \$3.40 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Short-keep Feeders—Good steers, 1100 to 1200 lbs. each, are worth \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Stockers—One year to two-year old steers, 400 to 700 lbs. each, are worth \$3 to \$3.40 per cwt.; off-colors and of poor breeding quality of same weights are worth \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.

Milch cows—Milch cows and springers are worth \$30 to \$50 each.

Calves—Calves sold at \$2 to \$10 each, or from \$3.50 to \$5 per cwt.

Sheep—Prices, \$3.65 to \$3.75 per cwt. for ewes, and bucks at \$2.75 to \$3.00.

Spring Lambs—Prices steady at \$2.50 to \$4 each.

Export Cows—Export cows sold at \$4.00 per cwt.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

In a speech of two and a half hours' duration, Sir Wilfrid Laurier Thursday communicated to the house the government's policy towards the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway project. The first minister, though obviously in frail health, approached his great task with perfect confidence and composure, and concluded a long speech without any visible signs of weakness. The public is already in possession of the chief features of the contract. No important changes have been made, but many of the clauses have been tightened up, and in points of detail, it is, perhaps, an improvement. Here briefly stated are the provisions of the contract:

The eastern division, from Moncton to Winnipeg is to be constructed by the government through a commission of engineers and staff of engineers and surveyors.

The work is to be let by tender and contract after public advertisement of plans and specifications, the lowest tender of any competent contractor to be accepted, all contracts for \$10,000 or upwards to be sanctioned by the Governor in Council; no member of the Government or Senator to be interested in the contract.

Claims and accounts for work are to be paid, on recommendation of the Minister of Railways from the proceeds of authorized loan, the interest on which is not to exceed 3 per cent. Debentures covering the cost are to be issued by the commission, the interest upon such debentures to be a first lien upon any earnings of the road.

The commissioners are to make a yearly report to parliament, and their accounts, of receipts and expenditures are to be audited by the Auditor-General.

The agreement between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Company consists of 50 clauses.

The company is to construct the western division, from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast, and lease from the government and operate the eastern division, the construction of which the government shall commence as soon as the surveys and plans have been made and the line located, and shall complete with all reasonable despatch.

The company is to commence location and construction of the western division immediately and complete it by Dec. 1, 1908, putting up \$5,000,000 as security, the money to be returned when the division is opened in order to facilitate its complete equipment.

For seven years the company is to have the use of the eastern division free of charge, paying all operating expenses and expense of maintenance. For the balance of the 50-year term of the loan, it is to pay the government 3 per cent. annually.

If for the three years between the 7th and 10th years the earnings are not sufficient to pay the interest, the arrears of interest are to be capitalized and added to the total sum on which interest is to be paid for the remaining forty years.

The company is to have the right to renew the loan at the end of fifty years for a further fifty-year term, provided the government does not wish to operate the road.

The company is to spend twenty million dollars in rolling stock, which five million dollars' worth shall be for the eastern division.

The eastern division is to be open to any railway company upon terms for running powers to be fixed by the government. Other companies are to have running powers over the eastern division on terms to be fixed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company and the government, and the company is also to have running rights, at reasonable rates, over the Intercolonial. The fixing of rates, in case of disagreement, will be left to arbitration.

The capital stock of the company is to be forty-five million dollars, twenty millions preferred and twenty five millions common stock, the common stock, to be taken by the old Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The government guarantees the bonds on the prairie section up to \$12,000 per mile and on the mountain section up to \$40,000 per mile, the bonds to run for fifty years at 3 per cent. interest.

Interest on the bonds of the prairie section equal to the cost of construction to be paid in full by company.

The government will for seven years pay interest on the cost of its construction of the mountain section up to \$30,000 per mile.

For the next three years if the government continues to pay the interest on the bonds, the sum so paid shall be capitalized and repaid to the government with interest at 3 per cent. per annum. For the remaining forty years, the company defaults in paying interest on the whole of the bond issue, the government will pay it, taking up the coupons and ranking as a guarantee of the company. The company is permitted to issue bonds, to be included in the authorized issue during construction of the western section.

The company is bound to buy its material and supplies and equipment in Canada when they can be obtained as readily and cheaply here as abroad.

The company agrees that when not specially otherwise ordered by the shipper, it shall carry freight through Canadian territory and to Canadian ocean ports, the rate to be no higher than via United States ports.

The company is to provide ample shipping to take care of the through traffic, and to have one hundred and shall send all traffic it can lawfully influence and control to and from Canadian ports.

The government is to furnish the company free right of way through government lands for its western division, and on to have one representative on the company's Board of Directors.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

Mr. Charlton's bill to amend the election law will be recommended to the House by a special committee to have considered the measure with certain amendments. The proposition for putting an end to election corruption has been adopted with great unanimity. One of the purposes aimed at is to accomplish compulsory voting. The man who does not vote and has not sufficient reason for abstaining is disfranchised for six years. "This provision," said Mr. Charlton, "will settle the brigade that sit on the fence and wait to be bribed at election time."

A RECORD CROP.

Official Report From the Northwest Territories.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The wheat and other crops in the Northwest Territories are estimated to be in good condition, and to be the largest in the history of the country. The Territorial Department of Agriculture has issued bulletin No. 8, conditions being described up to date, July 15. The report covers the sixteen districts into which the agricultural belt is divided by the department.

The total wheat crop is estimated at 15,042,000 bushels. Last year was 13,958,850 bushels, and the previous year 12,908,447 bushels. Before that the crop was inconsiderable. The total wheat acreage is 727,998, that of the next previous years being 625,757 and 504,697, respectively.

The yield is lighter than last year, but still a good one. The Calgary district is reported as having had perfect conditions all along, and another district is ten days earlier.

The oats acreage is 385,719; the next largest being last year's, 310,367. The crop is estimated at 11,803,000 bushels, the best yet, the next largest, that of 1901, being 11,113,066 bushels.

The barley figures are: Acreage, 42,445; last year, 36,445; crop estimated, 1,116,300 bushels; last year, 870,417 bushels.

Flax, as well, is the best yet, and indeed, shows the best of any of the other Territorial crops. The acreage is 27,599, against 17,067 last year. The estimated crop is 234,500 bushels, against 258,185 bushels last year.

ADVANCE IN LAND PRICES.

Returns of Transfers by Companies in the West.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The immense number of land transfers which have been taking place recently was shown to-day when the Land Department of the C.P.R. issued its regular monthly statement. During July the company disposed of 267,647.82 acres, for \$1,020,404.70; for the same period last year the sales amounted to \$562,876.50, which sum was received for 155,344.93 acres.

The Canadian Northwest Land Company disposed of 21,560 acres for \$140,400 during the same period against 20,950 acres for \$128,000 in June, 1902. Since the beginning of the year this latter company has sold 220,000 acres for \$1,100,000.

The great advance in the price of land which is current in Winnipeg and all over the Northwest, strange to say, has not yet been felt in St. Boniface, but it will be, for the Town Council of the venerable cathedral town approved of the plans offered by the Winnipeg Electric Railway to construct and operate 1 1/2 miles of street railway there. The contract will be signed by both corporations, and work will be commenced at once. Mr. Munson stated he expected the railway will be in operation by October 1.

BLIND FROM BITES

Hot Weather Brings Plague of Mosquitoes.

A despatch from London says: The sudden and stifling heat which overwhelmed London last week brought with it such a plague of mosquitoes as the city has never before experienced.

Some people whom mosquitoes have a liking for had their hands and faces disfigured with swellings that surpassed the worst work of a wasp. All the large public hospitals had mosquito cases among their patients on Saturday. The surgical alumni at Guy's showed twenty "bites" in the list of entries.

"We have mosquito cases every year," said the house surgeon Saturday, "but never had I such a day as yesterday. Some of the patients were quite blind for a time, and in the case of others their forearms were swollen all round in a painful manner. Several babies were badly bitten."

The hospital doctors agreed that the insects doing all this mischief were the real mosquitoes, imported from abroad and hatched in the harbor.

BLEW OPEN THE SAFE.

Crackmen Pay a Visit to a Mill at Preston.

A despatch from Preston says: The safe crackmen who have been paying disastrous visits to towns in this locality of late visited Preston at an early hour Monday morning with a view to blowing open the doors of the vault in the office of Pattinson's Woollen Mills. About fifty dollars was secured. The explosion was so powerful that the vault doors were blown wrecked and the window in the office was shattered. On the approach of the factory watchman one of the burglars on guard fired a warning shot with a revolver and the robbers decamped.

THE PACKING OF APPLES.

MUST BE DONE BY CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

Dominion Department of Agriculture Gives Some Hints On the Subject.

The English merchant does not like to handle small lots and experimental packages, says Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa. He wants thousands of barrels, all uniform in quality, variety, packing and package. This uniformity, however, cannot be secured where packing is done in small quantities in orchards. The time has arrived in the history of the apple trade in Canada when large packing houses must be the order of the day. Whether these large packing houses are controlled by co-operative associations or by capitalists who have a knowledge of the apple business is a matter of comparative indifference. It does, however, seem quite possible for intelligent growers to unite in co-operative associations and secure all the advantages that accrue to the capitalist, as well as those that come by packing in large quantities. These store houses are not necessarily expensive buildings. They should be frost-proof and large enough to accommodate the full crop of the patrons. It is not at all difficult to get plans that have worked well in other parts of the country. The aim should be to secure as large a quantity of good stock as possible, to grade it uniformly, market it honestly according to the requirements of the Fruit Marks Act, and sell through any medium that may offer the greatest advantages. There is not the slightest doubt that if such an association were formed in any of the fruit districts and such packing houses established, it would attract buyers from every market, and the apples could be sold for spot cash. It is sincerely to be hoped that the good business men among the apple growers will take this into their serious consideration. It is not merely a question whether their own apples will be sold at the proper figure or not. They should be, even for their own sakes, deeply interested in the sale of their neighbors' apples. A careful analysis of the conditions of the trade will show that prices in fruit especially are often sadly depressed for the want of selling ability on the part of the small grower. If therefore behooves the more intelligent and larger grower to interest himself in the fruit of his less fortunate neighbor.

APPLE BLIGHT.

A number of reports from widely separated districts, complaining of the ravages of the apple blight, have been received by the Fruit Division, Ottawa. Mr. Peter Anderson, Hepworth, Ont., thus describes the situation in his locality:—"Apples, both early and winter, are suffering from a new disease, here called blight, which has appeared in full force and withered them when in full bloom. The tops of the trees look as if fire had been applied to about one-half of the smaller branches until the leaves were all crisp and brown, and even the wood, as far as this extends, is evidently dead." Mr. Arch. MacColl, Aldboro, Ont., writes that many orchards in his locality are almost completely ruined by blight, and that many trees will have to be cut out.

It is difficult to explain the origin of this trouble, but it is evidently of a bacterial nature. It appears to live over the winter just in the margin of the diseased part, near the heart of the tree or in the soil. Mr. W. T. Macoun of the Experimental Farm agrees with Mr. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, that the only remedy is to cut out the blighted branches.

Many one foot below any appearance of blight. The knife used for this purpose should be thoroughly cleaned or sterilized before being again used on healthy wood. It is fortunate that the disease sometimes dies out of its own accord, especially in the case of the small tree. It is said to be conveyed from tree to tree by bees and insects, which would account for the great increase in blossoming time. The blight appears to develop very rapidly, and the maximum amount of damage is done almost as soon as the attack becomes noticeable.

Some people who have been told that the fall is the best time to cut out the affected wood, as the damage will not be much, if any, greater then than at present, and in the fall one may make sure of getting all the blighted portions.

As anything which stimulates an undue growth of succulent wood is conducive to blight, it would be well for the orchardist to produce a medium manure so as to produce a medium growth of strong healthy wood.

GREAT FIELDS OF COAL.

Report of the Discoveries in Peace River District.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The statement that stored coal had been found in the Peace River district is confirmed by Mr. Hugh Campbell of Cow Bay, C.B., who has arrived here after some months of prospecting in the region.

Mr. Campbell was successful in staking an area of coal lands upon which he calculates there are 250,000,000 tons of good coal. This is in the district near Hudson Hope, not far from the Peace River Pass.

RUSHING TO CANADA.

The Influx From Great Britain Continues.

A London despatch says:—Canadian immigration continues a phenomenal phenomenon. The Canadian Pacific reports that there is no first or second class accommodation available on any of its steamers before September, while the third-class is full till even a later period.

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

Six Guelph hotels will lose their licenses if they do not comply with the request of the commissioners to increase their accommodation.

It is said that the railway mail clerks of Ottawa vicinity are being shadowed by a detective, as a result of a recent theft on the Brockville line.

Robert Stewart, a young man of the Cypress River district, Manitoba, hanged himself to-day at his father's granary. He was crazed with religious excitement.

A memorial to the memory of the late Lieut. Borden, who died in South Africa, will be erected by the citizens of Cannington, N. S., and will be unveiled by Lord Strathcona this fall.

John Lyle and Theo. Thomas have completed fifty years' service with the Watrous Engine Co., at Brantford. They were given valuable presents by their fellow-employees and \$100 each by the manager of the firm.

Peterboro is to have a street railway, a franchise having been let to the Peterboro and Ashburnham Electric Railway Co., which is the same as the American Canal Co. Five miles are to be ready for operation not later than July 1, 1904.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fifty-two sheep have been worried by dogs in one night on a farm at Crediton, Devon.

The Earl of Ancester made a return of 10 per cent. on the half yearly-rents of his Lincolnshire tenancy at the audit.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., to succeed the late Justice Armour on the Alaska Boundary Commission.

Methodism in England has 2,000 preachers, 18,000 local preachers and an army of Sunday school teachers. Yet its increase is but one per cent. Amusements are blamed. "They kill prayer meetings and spirituality," says the conference president.

UNITED STATES.

E. R. Thomas, the youthful turkman, has made \$3,000,000 since January by bearing the New York market.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will spend \$5,000,000 in building new shops at Altoona, Pa., to employ five thousand men.

Two deaths attributed to excessive smoking of cigarettes occurred at Philadelphia on Wednesday, nicotine and arsenic doing the work.

Reprimanded by her parents, Miss Ella Knooke of St. Louis, Mo., aged 20, saturated herself with kerosene oil and then struck a match, resulting in fatal burns.

Kansas School Boards are inserting clauses in contracts with the teachers that prohibit either courting or marriage by the latter during the school term.

A five-mile range is claimed for the new model Springfield army rifle which will be the deadliest small arm yet devised in the United States.

Joseph Burlis Husted, of Greenwich, Conn., a former Wall Street broker and once owner of the farm now the property of Wm. Rockefeller, has gone to the poorhouse, having lost his fortune in stock gambling.

An ex-slaves' organization at Memphis has passed resolutions condemning the northern press for its attitude on the negro question, and thanking the Southern newspapers for their stand in regard to the recent lynchings in Northern States.

GENERAL.

Ten striking workmen were shot dead and eighteen wounded by soldiers on the Tiflis Batumi Railway.

LOOK AT YOUR NOSE.

Nothing is more rare than a really perfect nose, that is, one which unites harmony of form, correctness of proportion and proper affinity with the other features. The following are, according to the rules of art, the conditions requisite to the beauty of this organ: The nose should have the same length as the forehead and have slight depression at its root. From its root to its extremity it should follow a perfectly straight line, and come exactly over the centre of the upper lip. The bridge of the nose, parallel on both sides, should be a little wider in the center. The tip should be neither too thin nor too fleshy, and its lower outline neither narrow nor too wide. The lobes must be gracefully defined by a slight depression. Seen sideways the lower part of the nose will have a third of its total length.

HOT WEATHER FAD.

No Vim, No Snap, No Energy, Exertion Drained and Work Shunned.

"Fagged right out," is an appropriate way to express the feelings of many people during the hot summer months. No strength, no vigor, no snap, no ambition, too weary to work and too languid to take any keen pleasure in life. You need a tonic for this summer fad, and the very best summer tonic in the world is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Every dose makes new rich blood, tones the nerves, sharpens the appetite, stimulates the liver, and banishes weakness and weariness, headaches, backaches, languor and despondency. The only tonic that can do this for you is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—this is the result of my experiment with anything else. Mr. Louis Doucet, Grand Etang, N. S., says: "I was very much run down in health and was weak and easily tired. My appetite was variable, my nerves unstrung and I often felt a complete indisposition to work. After trying several medicines without benefit, I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking a few boxes I felt better than I had done for months, and equal to any exertion. I don't know anything to equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when one feels fagged out." You can get the pills from any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box.

BE YOUNG AT SEVENTY.

Avoid the Appearance of Age in Every Possible Way.

People who appear old must expect to be considered as such, and if they apply for positions with every appearance that senility has struck them, they cannot expect favorable consideration. If gray-haired applicants for positions would only appreciate the value of appearances, and would "brace up" when they seek situations—go "well-groomed," with elastic steps, showing that they still possess fire, force, and enthusiasm—they would eliminate an obstacle greater than their gray hairs. We think ourselves into incapacity by looking for signs of age and dwelling on them, and the body follows the thought. We should, therefore, avoid the appearance of age in every possible way, by dress, carriage, conversation, and especially by our attitude toward people and things. It is not difficult to preserve the buoyancy and freshness of youth, but it must be done by constant effort and practice. A musician who expects to make only one or two appearances a year must keep up his practice. Youthfulness cannot be put on a day if old age has a grip on you for months. It is important to preserve the fire of youth as long as possible, to carry freshness and vigor into old age by keeping up a hearty interest in everything that interests youth. Many of us seem to think that youthful sports and pastimes are foolish, and, before we know it, we get entirely out of sympathy with all young life, and consequently realize old, whatever our years. We must think youthful thoughts, and associate with young people, and interest them. When a person ceases to interest the young he is showing signs of old age.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Cholera infantum is one of the most dreaded diseases of infancy. It is prevalent during the heat of summer in spite of all the care mothers may take to guard against it, and it sometimes progresses so quickly that death occurs in a few hours. The matter what care is given the child, the first thing to do is to stop feeding the child and give him plenty of fresh air and pure water to drink. Give Baby's Own Tablets to carry off the poison. Do not be misled by any circumstances give a medicine to check the diarrhoea, except under the advice of a doctor. By using Baby's Own Tablets the cause of the diarrhoea will be removed, and the disease will thus be checked in a natural manner. Proof that the Tablets cure this too often fatal trouble is given by Mrs. Herbert Burnham, Smith's Falls, Ont., who says: "When my dear child, who was six weeks old, had an attack of cholera infantum and was at death's door. My doctor advised me to try Baby's Own Tablets and in twenty-four hours baby was better; the vomiting and purging ceased and he regained strength rapidly." Keep the Tablets in the household—your prompt use may save your little one's life. Sold by medicine dealers or sent postpaid at 25 cents a box by writing to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

SNAKES IN BRITAIN.

The ring snake is found most often in Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and some of the Welsh counties. It is perfectly harmless, although it is in the habit of emitting a powerful and unpleasant odor when disturbed. It grows to a greater length than either the adder or the smooth snake, the average being from thirty to thirty-six inches. The smooth snake is the rarest of British species, though common enough on the Continent. Its favorite counties in England are said to be Dorset, Hants, Surrey and at one time Berks. The adder is more common in Scotland than the ring snake, and it is frequently to be met with in both England and Wales. The markings of the adder are very well defined, and serve to distinguish it from the two innocuous serpents, but the V-shaped mark to be found at the back of the head is a very varying one, as are also the side markings. The place to look for an adder is the hottest spot in any particular district where it is known to be. Many sheep perish annually from adder bite.

HARD LINES FOR LADIES.

A wonderful similarity exists in the sayings about women current in the various nations. The Spanish rhyme has it: "Were a woman as little as she is good, a pea-pod would make her a gown and a hood." An old English saying: "If a man lose a woman and a farthing he will be sorry he lost the farthing." The French adage: "A man of straw is worth a woman of gold." The Scotch say: "Honest men marry soon, wise men never." The Arabian declares: "Words are women, deeds are men." The Hindu says that a woman's wisdom is under her heel. The German states that whenever there is mischief brewing a woman is at the bottom of it. The Persian asserts that women and dragons are best out of the world.

The Corsican says: "Just as a good and a bad horse both need the spur, a good and a bad woman both need the whip."

IT READS LIKE A MIRACLE

ONLY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE DOING SIMILAR THINGS DAILY.

Reuben Draper's Gravel Cured Three Years Ago—It Has Never Come Back.

Bristol P. O., Quebec, August 3.—(Special.)—Reuben Draper, well-known here, tells a story of his cure of a bad case of gravel that would be considered miraculous if similar cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills were not being reported almost daily. "About three years ago," says Mr. Draper, "I was taken ill with what I thought was gravel. I was suffering great pain, and the doctor I sent for gave me but little relief. Another doctor I tried failed to cure me, and I was getting weaker all the time. Then a man advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills as they had cured his mother, and I did so. In just one week after I started using them, I passed a stone as large as a small bean, and in four days after I passed another about the size of a grain of barley. That was two years ago, and I have not had any trouble since."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all ailments of the bladder and urinary organs.

AMATEUR COAL TRIMMER.

Tells His Experience on an Atlantic Liner.

Life among the stokers on board an Atlantic liner is described in the Royal Magazine, by a contributor who put in a voyage as an amateur coal trimmer. As a coal trimmer, he says, I had to wheel my barrow through a narrow tunnel, fill it with coal from the bunker, wheel it back again, empty it at the stokers' feet, and keep on until the watch was over; but this apparently simple occupation was not without its perils. The glass cylinders which show the depth of water in the boilers may burst twice a day, but save an occasional scalding a man is not often injured by this. Far more serious are the consequences of his opening the doors of his furnace without first shutting off his forced draught. A careless man—perhaps one who has boarded the ship the worse for liquor—may, on starting his watch, forget to shut off the three checks at the side of the furnace which regulate this detail. On opening the door, a blinding draught will fly into his face, and probably scorch him frightfully. There is no limit to the number of minor casualties. As I trimmed at my barrow the ship would give a sudden lurch, and my spade would fly out of my hand. If I wheeled it through the tunnel without knocking my head against the side, I considered myself fortunate.

With the roll of the ship tools would fly about in all directions. A rake, which had been lying idle at one side of the stoker's seat, would come violently sliding towards one. If you stood in the neighborhood of a hatch anything might come sud-

denly down on to your head. Perhaps a shovel has been mislaid somewhere above, so down it would come with a crash. During a gale it was no unusual thing for a miniature Niagara to rush down the ventilator and drench any one who happened to be standing near it. A sea, too, will sometimes alight on a mass of clinkers, and save the trimmer his tank of extinguishing them, scalding him and his neighbors the while by an upward rush of steam.

The stock dinner dish in the stokehold is "hoodle," a mixture of meats, potatoes, and soup. For breakfast, hash, for tea, meat—of a kind—and bread. At eight every night the chief steward sends the men on the watch just over a huge tin containing the leavings from the saloon passengers' dishes. It is received from the steward by a trimmer—who no doubt gets his first "whack" at some dainty morsel. Meat, fish, mayonnaise of lobster, green vegetables, pastry, tarts, fat from joints, are all jumbled together in a mixture of gravy and soup. As to who gets which is a matter of physical contest. The "blackies" simply rush for the pan, and sometimes topple over the trimmer in charge before he has had a chance himself.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is not a dangerous condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. J. C. GENESEE, CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WATCHDOGS WITH FEATHERS.

A Pair of Grey Geese Make Efficient Sentinels.

Having discharged the family watchdog in disgrace, a farmer has installed two enormous grey geese as guardians of his home. They are more efficient as sentinels than the best watchdog that ever lived, he thinks. In addition to which they have the following points in their favor. They do not howl at the moon; they do not make friends with visiting burglars and bite the parson; they do not transform the front garden into a depository for ancient bones.

Like most big ganders they are baldpate. The minute the front gate clicks they come rushing around from the backyard with wings outstretched and flapping, looking for a fight. It is no use to say, "Good doggy, nice doggy," to them. They cannot be flattered or cajoled. Moral: snuff out the light.

The average burglar who hears about these geese will doubtless be of the idea that one has only to say "shoot, chicken," to send them scuttling. Any burglar who knows a goose will know better. A big grey gander is not afraid of anything.

These two will attack anything that comes in the front gate with the savagery of a bulldog. And they are able to do about as much damage. They take flying leaps at the intruder, beating him about the head with their wings and punching in the face with their bills. All the time they keep up such a hissing and noise that it is enough to scare away the stoutest-hearted burglar.

BEATEN ON OWN GROUND.

The workmen of Germany are not the greatest European beer drinkers. Their average consumption per day is two quarts a head, while in England the average among the same class is slightly larger.

Customer (to printer): You promise to have my work done yesterday, and you haven't touched it yet." Printer: "My dear sir, we've been so busy in this office that you ought to be very thankful that we took the time to make you a promise."

Jenkins: "Then you mean to tell me I have told a lie?" Chambers: "Well, no; I don't wish to be quite so rude as that, but I will say this—you'd make a very good weather prophet."

Lifefooy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

"Whose little boy is this, I wonder?" asked the old gent. "There is two ways you can find out. 'There is the small boy. How so, my son?" "You might guess, or you might inquire," replied the small boy.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Frank: "I've got even with Jim at last." Ned: "How did you do it?" Frank: "I gave him a girl a pair of pretty vases and he will go broke keeping them filled with flowers."

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians

There are 237 lead pencil factories in Germany, which employ 2,813 persons and export each year 1,614 tons of pencils, worth \$2,000,000.

Wife: "George, this burning of the candle at both ends must be getting untimely grave. It is nearly twelve o'clock. Come to bed." George: "But I'm doing this night work in order to find money enough to buy you a birthday present." Wife: "Well, if you will persist in working, of course, I can't stop it. Good-night, dear."



Each chest of Blue Ribbon Tea is lined with lead—the tea poured in and a sheet of lead placed on top and soldered down. No air or moisture can possibly reach

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The taste and aroma are retained absolutely unimpaired. The richness, delicacy and creamy taste are all there to cheer and solace every moment if you want.

Black Mixed Ceylon Green

Forty Cents Should be Fifty

Ask for the Red Label

A FUNEREL GAIT.

"Here!" called the impatient guest. The obsequious waiter came to his side. "Seems to me that soup I ordered is a long time getting to me." "Yes, sir; but you must remember, sir, that you ordered turtle soup."

BROUGHT AFRICA TO LONDON.

In the course of a lecture in London, Sir Harry Johnston reproduced, by means of the phonograph, records of many of the native songs of Uganda utilized in their war dances, festivals and orgies, as well as many of the dialects of the various tribes.

I was Cured of painful Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT. BYARD McMULLIN, Otham, Ont. I was Cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. W. W. JOHNSON, Walsh, Ont. I was Cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. J. H. BAILLY, Parkdale, Ont.

"You should sleep on your right side, madam." "I really can't do it, doctor. My husband talks in his sleep, and I can't hear a thing with my left ear."

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT

Removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps, cures the child, restores the spine, cures sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, c. c. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Veritas is the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," quoted the philosophical friend. "Perhaps," admitted the prosaic man; "but I'm not hankering for that kind of sweetness."

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children who teething, soothes the child, relieves the gums, allays pain, cures colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Mistress (greatly scandalized): "Is it possible, Mary, you are making bread without having washed your hands?" New Kitchen Girl: "Lord! what's the difference, mum? It's brown bread."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Missionary: "Our situation was so remote that for a whole year my wife never saw a white face but my own." Sympathetic Young Woman: "Oh, poor thing!"

\$64.80.

Toronto To North Pacific Coast and Return Via Great Northern Railway.

Effective daily from July 31st to August 18th, inclusive, round trip first-class tickets will be issued from Toronto to Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Portland, Ore., also to Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., via Great Northern Ry. at rate of \$64.80.

Proportionate rates from all points in Ontario. Tickets will be valid for return until October 15th, 1908.

Full information as to stop over privileges, time of trains, sleeping car rates, etc., on application to Charles W. Graves, District Passenger Agent, Great Northern Ry., 6 King Street west, Room 12, Toronto, Ont.

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Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue, Ox Tongue (whole), Veal Leg, Roasted Ham, Brisket Beef, Stewed Beef.

All Natural Flavor Foods, Palatable and wholesome. Your grocer should have them. Send for Libby's Big Atlas of the World, Handmade booklets—How to Make Good Dinners to Eat—Free.

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Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation and all class of passengers. Sailing on regular basis. Special attention has been given to the Second Cabin and Third Cabin accommodations. For rates of passage and all particulars, apply to any agent of the Company, or to passenger agent.

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INFANTS' DELIGHT Toilet Soap

Best for Big Folks & Little Folks

JOHN TAYLOR & CO. Perfumers and Soap Makers TORONTO.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

A paper refuses to publish eulogies gratis, but adds: "We will publish the simple announcement of the death of any of our friends with pleasure."

A New Pope Elected.

Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, was elected Pope on Tuesday last, and has taken the name of Pius X. The announcement was made at a little after twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesday. He was born in June 1835, and is consequently 68 years of age.

The Royal Visit to Ireland.

The King and Queen took their departure from Ireland on Saturday, "enchanted with their visit," the despatches say, and as may well be believed, for, though the tour was in some respects unique as a royal progress, it was free from all unpleasantness. The royal party visited some of the most remote, the wildest and unfrequented parts of the island. Everywhere they were received with enthusiasm and kindly demonstrations of respect by the people with whom they mingled in frank confidence, and who proved that the King rightly judged them when he said he wanted no other protectors than his Irish subjects. That the tour was not a mere pleasure trip, but undertaken with the serious intention of seeing and learning the actual conditions of life in Ireland, was shown by the King's speech on the eve of his departure from Cork. As an observer deeply interested in the Irish question, and wisely anxious to aid in bringing it to a happy solution, he said he had gained a clearer insight into the conditions of Irish life, and while pending legislation would powerfully contribute to the prosperity and contentment of the people, good laws alone would not secure that end. In pointing out that there was need of better industrial training for the young, a keener spirit of co-operation among all classes, and the removal of new and varied sources of employment, the King directed attention to the only true road to prosperity in Ireland. Should the removal of the incubus of landlordism be followed by the disappearance of political agitation, it is reasonable to expect that capital will seek and find profitable investment in Irish industries, and that a new era of industry will dawn upon the country. Like all who have travelled in Ireland and mixed with her people, the King will cherish many kindly memories of his visit, and these will further inspire him to continue his endeavors to secure the noble purpose he has in view, of bringing to an end in his reign the long and grievous story of Irish discontent, sorrow and misfortune. Already he has been given the title of Edward the Peacemaker by popular acclamation and foreign approval. Certainly no King could desire a more exalted title whereby to hand down his name to the admiration of future generations.—Witness.

The Government Railway Policy.

The agreement between the Government and the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific was signed at Ottawa last week, and on Thursday it was laid before the House of Commons by the Premier. Its terms are substantially the same as those which had already been semi-officially announced. Briefly stated, it provides for the construction of a railway from Moncton, in the Province of New Brunswick, to a port on the Pacific coast. The portion of the road between Moncton and Winnipeg is to be built by the Dominion and leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific for fifty years from the date of its completion, with right of renewal for fifty years more. For the first seven years of the term the company is to have the use of the line free of charge, and for the remaining forty-three years it is to pay to the Government a yearly rental equal to three per cent. of the cost of construction. The line from Winnipeg to the Pacific is to be constructed by the company, but the Dominion is to guarantee the bonds to the extent of the cost of the cost of that portion of the road. It is also to pay for seven years the interest on the bonds covering that part of the line extending from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, this portion being about six hundred miles in length. The company gets its right of way free of cost, but, aside from this, there will be no land grant, and there will be no bonus except as above stated.

The building of a road from Winnipeg through to Moncton seems a great experiment, an experiment, which, in our opinion, the Government was not called upon to make. It certainly has taken due safeguards to assure the carrying out of the agreement by the promoters, but should the road fail to pay the most complete safeguards which a Government can provide would prove of but little value. Such, at any rate, has been our past experience. The Grand Trunk was prepared to extend its own system from North Bay westward. Would it not be better to let the G.T. build from North Bay, instead of launching out on the more ambitious but risky and less practicable scheme? Such an extension connecting the West an additional outlet and have given the East an additional route for Western trade.—The Weekly Sun.

In his speech on the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement, Sir Wilfrid Laurier called attention to the fact that there was no clause in the agreement exempting the line from taxation. This is so, but we are afraid that so far as Ontario is concerned the omission of such a clause will make little difference. That part of the line within Ontario will be

vested in the Dominion Government, and being Dominion property, will apparently be exempt from taxation. The line from Manitoba westward will be vested in the company, and will be subject to taxation by the several jurisdictions through which it may pass.

What Our Neighbors Think of Canada.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, one of the most reliable papers in the United States, we take the following extract delivered by one of the members of the New York Board of Trade at a meeting last week, which shows the position this country in a very favorable light:

"Canada is commercially independent today, and asks no favors of the United States, or any other foreign nation. That little community of 6,000,000 people does more business, and makes more money per capita, than almost any other country in the world. I for one believe our merchants and manufacturers should have the largest possible opportunities for trading with it. Since 1895 the foreign trade of the Dominion has increased from \$218,000,000 to \$414,000,000, with exports about equaling imports. No country in the world can show such an astonishing growth of commerce. Foreign trade of the United States has increased only 48% in the past six years, while Canada has grown 96% or double in the same period. Canada's manufacturing output is valued at \$1,000,000,000, that of the United States \$80,000,000, Great Britain \$102,000,000, France \$83,000,000, and Germany almost \$41,000,000."

Twenty-five Millions.

Claimed That Will be the Population of Canada in Twenty Years.

The immigration officials are perhaps somewhat optimistic, but they have made calculations, and they say that the population of the Dominion in the next twenty years will be between twenty-five and thirty million souls.

There is the present population, with its natural increase; there is the influx from the Old World, and especially from the United States, which latter has amounted to something like a quarter of a million in the year, and which will soon reach half a million in the year; and there is, or there will be, the great reaction in regard to immigration to the United States.

In the first place, say the immigration officials, the United States is always making restrictive immigration laws, which are already having a most discouraging effect—laws which impose the most onerous obligations, and which are obviously designed to keep aliens out. In the second place, the United States is no longer able to absorb the foreign populations which were at one time vital to her. There is, it is said, already, What will be the consequence? Why, Canada will get immigrants by the hundred thousand, and it is an easy thing to calculate that in the next twenty years she will have the figures indicated.

Twenty Thousand Men

Will Be Required in the North-West for the Harvest.

A statement has been published to the effect that only some eight thousand men will be required this fall to gather in the harvest in the North-West. The argument has been used that owing to so many settlers going in there will not be such a demand for labor as there was in former years.

Inquiries made at the C. P. R. elicited the information that the officials of the company, having gone carefully into the matter, are fully of the opinion that it will need between eighteen and twenty thousand laborers to gather in the harvest this fall. There is nothing in the argument of the new settlers. A very large proportion of the latter will want help themselves. They took up land; they got in crops—those of them who went early, while as for the late comers, they will want assistance in the matter of the erection of houses, barns and the like.

Put the two things together—the crop, which is spread over an increased acreage, and the wants of the new settlers, and the calculation of from eighteen to twenty thousand men will, according to the heads of the C.P.R., be justified.—Witness.

Some Comfort.

The Friend—Yes, sir, I have run over nearly ten people with that automobile.

Friend—Did any of them escape with their lives?

"Oh, yes; but they'll never be the same again."

Rapid Action.

"Always think twice before you speak," said little Tommy's mamma. "Gee, maw," he answered, "if you do that you must do some pretty fast thinkin' sometimes when you get to goin' for paw!"

Before we bring happiness to others

we must first be happy ourselves, nor will happiness abide within us unless we confer it on others.—Masterlinck.

Clubbing List

The NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe \$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with one premium picture..... 1.75
The Weekly Sun 1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily) 2.50
The Toronto Globe (Daily) 2.50
Special low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

The report that Germany has opened negotiations with Canada, looking to a readjustment of the tariff in so far as it affects this country, appears to be altogether foundationless. The Prime Minister stated that there was nothing whatever in the report.

The Scotch harvest this year will prove an almost total failure. This year's yield has been the lowest in twenty years, and the farmers will lose in the aggregate \$5,000,000. As a result the demands for Canadian grain and cattle will doubtless exceed all records.

Notice To Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of MATILDA TODD, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Matilda Todd, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, widow, deceased, who died on or about the 19th day of February, A.D. 1903, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to Jane Hogie, of Wellman's Corner, Executor of the estate of the said Matilda Todd, or to J. Earl Halliwell, barrister, Stirling, her solicitor, on or before the 29th day of August, A.D. 1903, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the date above mentioned the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness, on or before the said 29th day of August, 1903, to the said executor.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executor.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1903.

BACKACHE

And all Kidney Trouble instantly relieved and cured by O. R. Kidney Cure.

Belleville, April 15th, 1902.

The O. R. Medicine Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—Having given your O. R. Kidney Cure a thorough test for a serious kidney disorder from which I suffered for several years, I take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the intrinsic qualities of this medicine, as being the most reliable preparation in the market, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers from kidney or bladder troubles.

W. H. CAMPBELL,
Chief Fire Dept.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is put up in liquid form, contains no poisons, is quickly assimilated and will cure all kidney and urinary troubles.

O. R. Kidney Cure.....50c. per bottle.
O. R. Liver Pills.....25c. "
O. R. Dyspepsia Tablets, 25c. per box.

AT DRUGGIST OR WRITE

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Cracked Barley,

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COME HERE.

We have ample stocks. You are always sure to get your load.

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Home Decorations.

To make home attractive, a bright cosy appearance is necessary. Dainty Housefurnishings will give this. Not always the most expensive are the most pleasing. Often the most moderate priced ones, tastefully arranged look best.

At small cost nothing will make quite as much improvement in the house as some style of our Bobbinet Curtains. With their neat patterns and pretty frills they mark as high a point as has yet been obtained in window decoration.

Newest Bonne Femme Curtain, for wide windows, with frills on both or one end, 54 in. wide, \$3.75. Orders taken for any size window.
Bobbinet Bed Sets, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 11 in. frill on sides and end, bolsters to match, per set \$5.50 and \$6.50.
Bobbinet Ruffled Curtains, assorted patterns, 8 yds. long, \$2.25 to \$4.50.
Curtains, Bobbinet, by the yard, with 5 inch frill, 90 in. wide, per yd. 25c.
Dotted Net, with frill, 42 in. wide, per yd. 45c. 5 inch Frilling for edging Muslin, 10c.

Reliable Corsets.

The correct perfect fitting corset of to-day must not only be carefully but scientifically cut. This cutting requires an artist—one who is able to fit every seam to its proper place so that pressure shall be just where it is required.

Many of the so-called straight front corsets are not only unsightly but positively injurious. Ours are the product of men who have made this work a life study—they are correct in every particular.

Cost nothing more than the inferior kind. Why not have the satisfaction we guarantee.

Fine Percale or Contil straight front Corset, designed from one of the latest French models, bias cut and fully gored, trimmed with Valenciennes, lace and ribbon, \$1.00; better covering, \$1.75.

Style B special, for ladies of stout figure, two hip and one front core, made from best lion sateen, lace and ribbon trimmed, \$1.00.

Front Store Notes.

The many worthy bargains offered in our main store, in connection with our Remnant Sale, have kept us unusually busy.

The money saving available on worthy goods will appeal to everyone.

We mention a few of the offerings which special purchasing has brought within your reach.

Still a few of our damaged Pattern Cloths left. If you knew what a bargain these were, we are confident you would take advantage of it. Clearing at three prices, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Fine Black Silk or Velvet Belts with neat buckles and slides, 25c.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

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To 1st of Jan. 1904, for 35c.

It is thought that the coronation of the new Pope will take place on Sunday.

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Hard Wood Finishing
Decorating

in all Branches.

If you want the outside of your house painted or the inside painted, interior decorated, no matter what, we are prepared to execute for you all kind of first-class work and do it promptly.

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Best Oil at 70c. per gal.
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Wall Papers remarkably low in price and we give Bordering free to match our papers, 2 yards with each double roll of paper.

We will go to any point 25 miles from Belleville and hang our papers at 10c. per roll. We will go any place within 50 miles of home to do Painting and Decorating.

We guarantee all our work perfect.

You can save money by dropping us a card for samples of paper or for us to figure on your work.

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EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

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TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, practicing professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.
The Dental English and Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

TRAVELLED FROM WINNIPEG.
A Mother and Two Daughters, in Needy Circumstances, Make the Journey from Winnipeg to Gravenhurst to Seek Admission to the Free Hospital for Consumptives.

An illustration of the many distressing cases constantly coming before the management of the Free Hospital for Consumptives at Gravenhurst is in point this week. A week since, the Secretary, at the head office in Toronto, through whom all applications should properly be made, received a long-distance telephone message from the Physician-in-Charge at Gravenhurst, saying that a mother, with two daughters, both of whom were afflicted with consumption, had presented themselves at the doors of the Free Hospital, hoping to be at once admitted.

One daughter has the trouble only in a slight degree, and from a medical point of view is admissible, as soon as room can be made. The other has the disease in a more acute condition, and will need to take immediate rest until it becomes somewhat quiescent. The family are poor, friend, the mother has been given employment in the domestic staff of the Hospital, and the daughters will board in town until there are vacant beds in the Hospital to admit them. They were all in this distance poverty stricken, but in the belief that somehow they would manage to get admission to the institution.

Want of money is the only thing, the Trustees tell us, that is preventing the increase of accommodation. Beyond the eighty patients already provided for, up to the present no one has been refused admission on account of his or her poverty, but we are told that the want of funds is preventing the increase of accommodation needed. Indeed, a heavy burden of debt is now pressing upon them, and must be promptly met if this work is to be carried on.

Contributions may be sent to Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Kt., 4 Lampart Ave., Toronto, or Mr. W. J. Gage, 64 Front St. West, Toronto.

Lord Strathcona has consented to open the Dominion Exhibition on Saturday, August 29.

It is officially announced that Hon. Edward Blake has resigned his appointment as chief Canadian counsel on the Alaskan Boundary Commission, on account of illness.

Mainly About People.

A woman with eight young children boarded a street car which was already comfortably filled. The conductor became a trifle impatient because it took the family so long to get aboard, and as the mother finally reached the top step and the car began to move, the conductor asked, with a suspicion of a smile: "Are these all your children, madam, or is it a picnic?" "They are all my children," returned the woman, with a grim smile, "and I tell you I'm no picnic."

The other day the London "Fall Mail Gazette" referred to W. S. Gilbert as "the late W. S. Gilbert." This called forth a note of protest from the famous comic opera librettist, in which he said: "There is a line in your issue of yesterday that must have hurtled down my throat, and I refer to an article headed 'A Naval Battle,' in which I am referred to as 'the late W. S. Gilbert.' I am always sorry to sport, but common candor compels me to admit (reluctantly) that I am still alive. Yours faithfully, W. S. Gilbert."

Frederick III. of Prussia, who delighted in his reputation as the most laconic monarch in Europe, once met a Hungarian magnate, taking the waters at Carlsbad, who had also acquired fame for abruptness of speech. This tempted the Prussian monarch to remark to him in the terms of brevity: The magnate was pointed out to Frederick as he stood in the hall of his hotel. The king went up to him, and the following conversation was the result: Frederick—Bathing? Hungarian—Drinking. Frederick—So? Hungarian (taking the initiative)—Detective? Frederick—King! Hungarian—Congratulate!

Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw, the wife of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, has recently given out in Washington a number of amusing interviews about the inadequacy of the salaries of cabinet officers. Mrs. Shaw was Miss Alice Crawshaw in her youth, and she has always been noted for her ready wit. It is said of her that a young man of humorous bent one day exclaimed in her presence: "What could be more dreadful than for a woman, after mending her husband's coat, to find in one of the pockets a love letter from another woman?" "Fortunately," said Mrs. Shaw, "that could never happen. The woman would find the letter first, and then she would not mend the coat."

A village clergyman, declares "Public Opinion" has this ingenious bit among his records: One day he was summoned in haste by Mrs. Johnston, who had been taken suddenly ill. He went in some wonder, because she was not of his parish, and was known to be devoted to her own minister, the Rev. Mr. Hopkins. While he was waiting in the parlor, before seeking the sick woman, he beguiled the time by talking with her daughter. "I am very much pleased to know your mother thought of me in her illness," he said. "Is Mr. Hopkins away?" The lady looked unfeignedly shocked. "No," she said. "Oh, no. But we're afraid it's something contagious, and we didn't like him to run any risks."

Mrs. Van Vorst, the author of "The Woman Who Toils," had many amusing and odd adventures during her life as a worker. One adventure that has not heretofore been printed comes from a recent man. She met this man on a New England road, mending a worn fence. "Can you tell me," she said to him, "how far it is from here to the next town?" He pointed forward. "Milestone little further on will tell you," he growled. Rudeness such as this vexed Mrs. Van Vorst. "But the milestone will be no good to me, for I can't read," she said. Thereupon the taciturn man chuckled a little. "Ho, ho," he said, "it is just the kind of milestone for people that can't read, for all the writin's been washed off of it."

The following story of the Pope is current in Italy, where Leo XIII. personally is most popular even amongst the anti-Clericals. He has—or is supposed to have—some nephews who find it somewhat difficult to extract money from him. The wife of one of these nephews is said to have undertaken to get some from him. She solicited an interview, and, having obtained it, said: "Holy Father, I come to seek your advice. I am poor, I have a large family, and alas! I am in debt. I have been gifted by heaven with a good voice, and the proprietor of a music hall has offered me a large salary to appear on his stage and sing a few simple songs. Ought I to accept the offer?" "Certainly," replied his Holiness, "and I only regret that my official position will not allow me to be present at your debut."

Professor James Bryce in his recently published "Studies in Contemporary Biography" has this paragraph on Gladstone and Darwin: "Once in the lobby of the House of Commons, seeing his countenance discolored by the troubles of Ireland, I told him, in order to divert his thoughts, how someone had recently discovered that Dante had in his last years been appointed at Ravenna to the tutorship which raised him above the pitch of what Mr. Gladstone's face at once lit up and he said, 'How strange it is to think that these great souls whose words are a beacon-light to all the generations that have come after them, should have had cares and anxieties to rest in common mortals.' The phrase reminded me that a few days before I had heard Mr. Darwin, in dwelling upon the pleasure a visit paid by Mr. Gladstone had given him, say, 'And he talked just as if he had been an ordinary person like one of ourselves.' The two great men were alike unconscious of their greatness."

The Odds Against Him.

Ezra Pike—Mother, you got ter stop takin' in summer boarders, or else I got ter farm in.

Mrs. Pike—W'y, pa, what's the trouble?

Ezra Pike—They's no use prayin' fer rain with fourteen summer boarders prayin' fer fair weather.—"Judge."

"Ah, Jean, dear," she said to the duke, "why don't you go to papa to-day? Delays are dangerous, you know." "Yes, I realize that," he replied, "but I've only known you three days, and these good-quick schemes always seem to be so risky."—Chicago "Record-Herald."

Crawford—Why don't you tell your wife the baby is crying? Crabshaw—If I did she would sing it to sleep.—"Judge."

Hints on Housekeeping.

It is an unfortunate fact that there are many young ladies who start married life with little or no knowledge of the mere rudiments of housekeeping. As a rule, a young fellow selects his partner for life for any other quality except that of being a good housekeeper. She may be the girl who keeps step with him in the dancing, or she may have yellow hair, or a small foot, or bright blue eyes. It never seems to occur to a fellow in the business rush of courtship that you can't run a house exclusively on a superior complexion. I cannot imagine a more heartless freak of fate than for a poor fellow to suddenly realize that the girl he has brought home to help him through life can't housekeep worth three pence; and I feel, therefore, says the editor of "Pick-Me-Up," that it ought to be a crime to refrain from imparting a little useful information on the subject.

To begin housekeeping with anything like a prospect of success you must have a little money. Some people prefer to run up bills and wait for a county court summons. But it is best to have a little ready cash to start with. Get up all you can, because then you can spend the balance on bonnets and things. Some housekeepers make it a rule to keep accounts, and put down all the money they spend. But this is very silly, of course; and, besides, it is more difficult to do right in this matter than it is to do wrong. Get up two and two make four, but to explain how it is that two plus nothing invariably comes to six or seven. You may start keeping accounts for a day or two, but may make up your mind to put everything down on a piece of paper, but when you go through your book at the end of the week and find that a pound of sugar, some candles and a packet of hairpins come to three pounds fifteen, you will recognize at once that this account business is a delusion and a snare.

Once a week, perhaps oftener, it will happen to you that your servant girl has a bad headache and can't get up to prepare breakfast. This will give you a chance of showing what you can do. If your husband is in an office, it is very likely that his employers will expect him to turn up punctually in the morning. I have heard of employers who do this.

Well, then, of course, he'll want some breakfast before he starts. Husbands are so very unreasonable. It will save some trouble if you get up and prepare his breakfast with your own fair hands; but, of course, if you are fond of excitement you can just tell him to get something at the railway station and have an early lunch to make up for it. It seems awfully unjust that he should furnish a nice house on purpose for you, and then expect to live there just as if he was in his own home. But they all do.

Once a year you will probably be expected to stage manage what is commonly known as a spring cleaning. Some wives who do their own housekeeping have been known to put on an old dress, tie a duster over their heads, and simply wallow in the work of rejuvenating the premises. But don't you do it. It's ever so much nicer to stand round and watch other people do the work; and it gives you more time to think of something else for them to do. There is nothing like turning the house upside down thoroughly when you once begin. Have a good splash while you've got the chance, so that when your husband comes home there won't be a room in the house he can sit in, and he'll have to take dinner in the hall or on the landing. This will impress him at once with a good opinion of your energy and industry.

If he has a little room of his own, go for it. Pick all his books and papers in a corner, and move his pipes and tobacco jar into a safe place and forget where you've put them. They'll turn up after the spring cleaning is over all right; and then everything will be so nice that if he wants to smoke he'll have to do it in the garden or the coal-cellar. You can't have that sort of thing in the house just after everything has been put straight. If you find after a while that there are mice in the house, it is a good plan to see the services of a business-like cat. It's much better than standing on a chair with your skirts bunched up, making wild lunges at the floor with a fire-shovel, and screaming for mother. If you observe these few hints carefully you will become quite a good housekeeper in time. Don't mention it. I'm glad to have been of some service to you.

A Witness to Character.

Counsel (for the defence)—Do you know the prisoner?

Witness—Yes.

Counsel—Intimately?

Witness—No, I can scarcely say that. Witness (calculating on her fingers)—Over four years. Let me see—we were married in September, and—

Counsel (interrupting)—Married? Are you his wife, then?

Witness—Yes.

Counsel—And have been married to him five years?

Witness—Five years and a half.

Counsel—What do you mean then by saying that you do not know him intimately?

Witness—Why, ever since we've been married he has left home at eight o'clock in the morning and he never returns until between one and two the next morning. He attends three lodges every week. He's a Buffalo, a Druid, a Comical Fellow and a member of the Elton club, the volunteers, the Primrose League, the church choir, and three or four other men's societies. I don't see how I can possibly know him.

Counsel—Thank you—you may stand down.—English paper.

Origin of a "Baker's Dozen."

The expression "baker's dozen," which is in point of fact thirteen, has a history. For a baker in the olden times to give short weight in bread exposed him to considerable penalties, and thus the custom arose of adding an extra loaf to the dozen as compensation for any possible deficiencies in the rest of the batch. The extra article was originally a safeguard to avert the chance of a heavy fine.

The Beauty of Ashcroft...

By MARTHA M'CUCCLOCH-WILLIAMS.
Copyright, 1902, by T. C. McClure

Ensley was in the middle of presentation commonplace when Bernice interrupted with, "Do you care to earn my everlasting gratitude?"

"Certainly. Only tell me how," he said lamely, taken all aback. She smiled at him, a faint, odd smile, more of eyes than mouth, as she answered, with the least possible shrug: "Say that you have heard of the beauty of Ashcroft and are captive in advance. Everybody says that in course of an hour, and when things become chronic I like to get them over with."

"Who is the beauty of Ashcroft?" Ensley asked, with eyes of wide innocence, yet a suppressed inclination to chuckle. Bernice laughed again. "You do it very well," she said—"much better than common. Still I know you know."

"Prove it," he said, still trying hard to look puzzled. She laughed and asked demurely, "Is not this Ashcroft village?"

"No," he said promptly. "That is where you are wrong—where all the



"I SHALL SERVE IT MANFULLY," ENSLEY SAID.

good people are wrong. They told me it was Ashcroft, and behold, I have found out better within the first hour."

"You are giving yourself room to say it is fairyland instead and that you have found the fairy queen," Bernice said solemnly. "That sounds new and original, no doubt, to you, but really two other men have said it, since—well, since I've been the beauty."

"Oh, so it is you! A thousand pardons. Pray forgive my density," Ensley implored. Bernice gave him a long look, then said, "I wonder if you have the courage for a great experiment?"

"I am a rank coward every way, but ready to dare all a coward may," Ensley said, pressing the hand he still held softly between both palms. Bernice made to draw it away, but he kept it fast. They were in the bay window niche, well sheltered from curious glances. "You were made to be loved. That goes without saying," he whispered; "also to be made love to. Tell me, though, did any of the others ever take fire quite so suddenly?"

"Suddenly!" Bernice's tone and look were withering. "Dear me! You ask that after wasting five long minutes before discharging the whole duty of man!"

Ensley flung back his head, laughing heartily. "Quarter! I cry quarter!" he said. "But if I must do penance for my misdeeds, please remember that even injustice needs a tempering of mercy."

"Mercy would be wasted here," Bernice said severely, though with twinkling eyes. "Your sentence is to speak and behave sensibly toward me, no matter what I may do, the whole time you stay in Ashcroft."

"I shall serve it manfully," Ensley said, smiling quizzically. "But there will come a day of reckoning, later, and I shall be in it."

Ensley kept his word throughout the fortnight's visit, albeit Bernice did her best to make him break it. In spite of fairly haunting her, seeking her out morning, noon and night, he showed himself to be not only a sprightly and entertaining comrade, taking cheerful account of her womanhood, but none whatever of her youth and charm. It was wholly a new experience. Men had been prostrating themselves to worship her ever since she was in short frocks. The men had been very plenty. Her father, bluff and hearty Squire Elton, was the soul of hospitality no less than the great man of Ashcroft. His big house, although it stood well outside the village, was the social center. Whoever had his good word and countenance was welcome anywhere.

Naturally Bernice, sole daughter and heiress to the Elton thousands, who had grown up motherless, was a trifle spoiled—notwithstanding a fine young creature, honest with herself than is the worst of womankind. Therefore, even before Ensley went away she had begun to ask herself if it was wholly pleasant to have him sensible rather

than foolishly adoring. He had not been gone two days before she had answered her own question with a decided "No," and, further, had made up her mind that when he came again she would not flout his love-making, no matter how earnest it might be. She could not of course admit even to her image in the mirror how impossible she found it to get him out of mind, nor how long and dull the short winter days were now that he no longer claimed much more than half of them.

Somewhat she had a fancy that he would surely come back for Christmas. Her father, she knew, had pressed him, and she herself had smiled invitation, though she had said nothing outright. But it took her all back to have Peggy Glenn run in and say: "Only think, Bery! All of us wasted our sweetness on an engaged man! Frank Ensley is a wreck of the first water! Brother Jack has a letter from him saying, 'I expect to be married early in the new year, so will gladly let Ashcroft delights beguile my impatience for the happy day.' Now, what do you think of that?"

"Oh, that it is—characteristic," Bernice said, the least possible break in her voice. Peggy stared hard. "Jack must be right after all," she said. "I was dead sure Ensley was courting you hard, but that brother of mine said all along you were only chums."

"Jack is a good fellow and discriminating," Bernice said, smiling, although she saw things through a mist and felt her pulses beat all over. Somehow she held herself steady until Peggy went off to spread the news. How she thought through the next hour only the soul of infinite compassion will ever know.

The news came in mid-December. Ensley was to follow it. The day before Christmas Bernice had herself well in hand. She loved him, faced the knowledge of it as became a thoroughbred and was resolved to break her heart, if it needs must break, with laughing lips. She would wish him joy, clear eyed, clear voiced. She would even affect to have discerned his estate of bondage and claim to have saved him from farce comedy perdy. Notwithstanding, twilight of the winter solstice found her very low and miserable.

The day had been lowering and sodden, full of gusty rains and shrieking eddy blasts. By way of offsetting the gloom Squire Elton had heaped logs on the big andirons and lighted all the candles in the big silver sconces while it was still but murky outside.

Then he had bustled off to see after some of his poor neighbors. Bernice was alone except for the servants, who had been there ever since she was born. She sat, wan and drooping, staring into the heart of the fire as Ensley came noiselessly through the door.

"I will not offer a penny for your thoughts. I know exactly what they are," he said, stepping to her side, but not offering his hand. "You are conning the pretty speech you mean to make me. That is wrong. You should not felicitate me until you hear whom I am going to marry."

"Is there more against her than having accepted you?" Bernice asked, with a flash of her old spirit. He stooped and half lifted her to her feet before answering. "She is 'that impossible she, the sum of all perfections in a woman.'"

"Indeed! How did you prevail? Was it the attraction of opposites?" Bernice asked, trying to speak sanely, though her heart beat like a triphammer. "And, further, what's her name, and where's her home?"

"Her home is—here," Ensley said, drawing her close to his breast. "As for her name, it is the very sweetest in the world, but I believe she likes best to be called the beauty of Ashcroft."

A Record in Servants.

"My wife and I," said a Germantown man, "have been married a little over five years. We have no children, there are just two in the family and we have use for but one servant, a girl to do general housework. One would naturally think that such a job would be a sinecure for a girl at \$4 a week, the wages my wife pays, and yet in those five years we have had no less than sixty-three separate and distinct girls. How do I know the exact number? Well, I keep a diary, and among other things I have jotted down the numerous changes in servants. Some of them have stayed a day or two, the longest term of service being six months. Some have been discharged, some have gone out and failed to return, some have left because the work was too hard, some have married, one was arrested on a warrant sworn out by a former mistress whom she had robbed. It seems to me that that sixty-three servants in five years is about the record, and yet I don't think we are hard on people to get along with. If I had my own way I'd give up housekeeping and board."—Philadelphia Record.

What War was caused by a clay teapot?

For an answer to this question we must go, as might be supposed, to the land of platals and porcelains. The story goes that a Chinese emperor in olden days gave as a mark of special favor a magnificent clay teapot of rare design to Lo Hung Chang, his favorite mandarin.

This was laid up as a priceless possession among the treasures of Lo Hung or borne at his side by two attendants at all high public festivals and functions.

A rival mandarin saw these signs of distinction with the green eyes of jealousy and hired a man to break the obnoxious pot. The clumsy fellow he caught in the act and betrayed his master. War followed and the overthrow and death of Lo Hung Chang and his reception of his rival into royal favor in his place.—London Answers.

THE CEDARS OF LEBANON.

Only a Few of These Historic Trees Now Remain.

There are only about 400 cedars of Lebanon now remaining high up on the rocky slopes. Hadrian sculptured his imperial anathema against all who should cut these sacred trees; the Maronite peasants almost worship them and call them the "cedars of the Lord," and a recent governor of the Lebanon has surrounded them by a great wall so that the young shoots may not be injured by roving animals. Yet, century by century, their number grows less.

But if the cedars are few in number these few are of royal blood. They are not the largest of trees, though some of the trunks measure over forty feet around. Their beauty lies in the wide spreading limbs which often cover a circle 200 or 300 feet in circumference. Some are tall and symmetrical, with beautiful horizontal branches; others are gnarled and knotted, with inviting seats in the great forks and charming beds on the thick foliage of the swinging boughs.

The wood has a sweet odor, is very hard and seldom decays. The vitality of the cedar is remarkable. A dead tree is never seen, except where lightning or the axe has been at work. Often a great bough of one tree has grown into a neighbor, and the two are so bound together that it is impossible to say which is the parent trunk. Perhaps the unusual strength and vitality of the cedars are due to their slow growth. When a little sprout hardly waist high is said to be ten or fifteen or twenty years old one cannot help asking: What must be the age of the great patriarchs of the grove? It is hard to tell exactly. By the aid of a microscope I have counted more than 700 rings on a bough only thirty inches in diameter. Those who have studied the matter more deeply think that some of these trees must be more than a thousand years old. Indeed, there is nothing wildly improbable in the thought that perhaps the Guardian, for instance, may have been a young tree when Hiram began cutting for the temple at Jerusalem.—Lewis Gaston Leary, in Scribner.

APHORISMS.

Habit is the deepest law of human nature.—Carlyle.

Good nature is stronger than tomahawks.—Emerson.

Talebearers are just as bad as tale-makers.—Sheridan.

Almost always the most indigent are the most generous.—Stanislaus.

Those who complain most are most to be complained of.—M. Henry.

True gentleness is native feeling heightened and improved by principle.—Blair.

He that thinks he can afford to be negligent is not far from being poor.—Johnson.

Persistent people begin their success where others end in failure.—Edward Eggleston.

He who commits injustice is ever made more wretched than he who suffers it.—Plato.

A friend that you have to buy won't be worth what you pay for him, no matter what that may be.—Pretence.

Some Formal Correspondence.

A matter of fact sacristan of the Cathedral of Berlin once wrote the king of Prussia this brief note:

Sire—I acquaint your majesty, first, that there are wanting books of psalms for the royal family. I acquaint you, second, that there wants wood to warm the royal seats. I acquaint your majesty, third, that the balustrade next the river, behind the choir, is becoming ruinous.

SCHMIDT, Sacristan of the Cathedral.

The reply of the king was not that of a "gracious majesty." Its stiff formality in imitating the style of the sacristan probably was not taken by the receiver as complimentary to him:

I acquaint you, Herr Sacrist Schmidt, first, that those who want to sing may buy books. Second, I acquaint Herr Sacrist Schmidt that those who want to warm may buy wood. Third, I acquaint Herr Sacrist Schmidt that I shall not trust any longer to the balustrade next the river. And I acquaint Herr Sacrist Schmidt, fourth, that I will not have any more correspondence with him.

FREDERICK.

Absent Minded Lord Derby.

Lord Derby could be very absent minded, and once on a time he walked with Lord Clarendon, his opponent, and told him all the secrets of the cabinet. Lord Clarendon listened amazed, but thought it too large an order when he was asked for his advice. It was not for him to counsel his political foe. At this intimation Lord Derby woke up, saying, "Really, I thought all the time I was talking to a colleague!" He had been talking to a colleague, the fact, continued, hardly recognizing the fact, a controversy he had been having with another minister at the foreign office. Of course Lord Clarendon honorably preserved the cabinet secrets, but he told his story against Lord Derby and made a laugh.

His Mistake.

Gushington—I wonder what's the matter with Starr, the tragedian. He never notices me any more.

Crittick—Didn't I hear you tell him his style was very much like Booth's?

Gushington—Yes. But surely—Crittick—That's where you made your mistake. You should have said Booth's style was like his.

Quite Fast.

First Girl—Those stockings are a lovely color. Are they fast?

Second Girl—If you had seen me yesterday when I met a cow you would not have asked that question.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "will put in weeks prayin' for the Lord, and kick cos dey happen to git their feet wet."—Washington Star.

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"Predigested" Literature.

In a recent issue of the "Booklover's Magazine" the novelist Frank H. Spearman enters a plea for the "art of skipping." It is not too much to say, he affirms, that "the whole body of literature, as we know it, stands for no art so much as that of skipping. The forgotten, the lost, the buried tomes, represent what the world has skipped." His contention: "The trouble with our dutiful American book-lover is that he feels a question of conscience in skipping. No scruple could be more strained. Is not every book provided for his recreation of value largely in proportion to the author's own mastery of the art of skipping? Every book that charms its reader does so not alone by what it provides; it charms by what it omits."

"Let the book-lover cultivate the art of skipping. It is an art, and it may be learned, mastered even, by the average reader. Follow your own instinct in it; nothing in the art of skipping is so sure as your own instinct. Read while your book holds you. The book-lover offers himself a willing victim to his author. Here, he says in effect, 'my attention. If you can hold it, you are welcome to it. I rather hope you can hold it.' The battle is on. Does your interest lag? A long paragraph stares at you? Take the first sentence and jump straight to the last. Is the subject still the same? Go ahead. Has the subject changed? Dip into the middle of the paragraph. A glance gives you the connection and again you are away at a canter; before you know it you are reading in lines and paragraphs instead of in words and sentences."

"Then comes something you want—every word of it. You read contentedly on till an inward monitor stirs and, like a master, you resume the art; one glance, one page. If you can't read easily, easily, may, retrace. It is a pleasure to be compelled by your author to do so; but, above all, follow your instinct, the instinct of selection, the first and greatest of natural instincts—and soon you will be looking for something to read. Moreover, you will feel after the exercise of this instinct the beginning of your own conclusions on literature and life. Selection makes one think. The book-lover who can select for his own needs out of what has been provided for all is not far from being already a capable critic. Taste many books; too far, too fast to those that your instinct approves."

The Springfield "Republican" considers this very bad advice, and devotes nearly two columns to a rebuttal of Mr. Spearman's argument on behalf of "predigested" literature. It says, in part:

"How many readers there are who read after this lazy fashion, and how many writers there are who feel compelled to cater to their laziness. The question which the average novelist anxiously asks himself is not, 'Is this good art?' but 'Is this easy reading?' Does the story get well under way in the first chapter? Is everything such a piece of cake? Is it absolutely no mental effort is required? Is everything cut out in advance which the average reader, for whom the average novelist writes, might be tempted to skip?"

"If the average novelist falls in his estimate of the mental grasp of the average reader, he has the average publisher at his elbow to help him with friendly advice and commercial experience, cutting out descriptions, abridging conversations, existing digressions, getting rid, in short, of everything that might tax in ever so little this precious, coded faculty of attention. The book must be prepared beforehand like a predigested food; nothing must be left for the reader to do but kindly to allow his eyes to hours on the printed page, after which the contents are supposed to be absorbed."

"If at any point a bad symptom appears, such as a tendency to wander, there is a hard place, perhaps, not quite predigested. Out with it; let us go on with many readers, those in whom mental activities have not been altogether destroyed by predigestion, the method of feeding the herd. Let with nothing to guide other pastures, or even gas from a state of delicious unconsciousness from time to time, just long enough to make sure that all is well with the herd and the heroine."

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 50 cents. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6:27 a.m. Accom. 10:35 a.m.
Accom. 6:45 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3:45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1903.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Mrs. (Dr.) Gibson, of Lynden, Ont., will assist the choir of the Methodist Church, Stirling, next Sabbath evening.

The only great original sea serpent has moved up into the river Trent, above the rapids at Glen Ross, and has been seen lately by several persons—at least we have their word for it.

The weather lately has been very unfavorable for harvesting operations, and is very much like it was six years ago, when there was a great deal of damaged grain throughout Ontario. It is hoped that a change will soon come so that the grain will not be damaged this year.

A fine specimen of the finny tribe, in the way of a black bass, was sent to Mr. Geo. Lagrow, this week, from Crow Lake, being caught by Mr. C. E. Parker. It weighed over 6 lbs. and is probably the best bass caught in these waters for some time, and would have been a good competitor for the Star trophy.

Mr. W. S. Lanktree, from Yukon Crossing, Yukon Territory, arrived here on Friday last to visit his mother, and other relatives and friends. He has been absent for some years and has been in the Government Telegraph Office at that place. He has leave of absence for three months, and left there early in July, stopping at different places on the way home, among others visiting the exhibition lately held in Winnipeg.

Harold Lawn Social will be held on the Town Hall Grounds, under the auspices of the Harold Sabbath School, on the evening of Wednesday, August 12th. There will be a fine display of fireworks, ice cream, lemonade, and all the delicacies of the season in abundance. Stirling Brass Band in attendance. Come everybody, with your best friend, and enjoy a pleasant evening. Admission, 10 cents.

W. H. HEATH, Sup't. BELLA GAY, Sec.

Salem school section has great reason to be proud of its teacher, Mr. Clifford Caverley, as seen in the excellent showing of the recent examination returns. There were eighteen pupils in all who passed as follows:—public examination, 14; and entrance examination, 4. It is worthy of note that no pupil failed at any of the examinations. Mr. Caverley's friends are pleased to extend their congratulations to him on his success.

Auction Sale. On Saturday, August 8th, at 1 o'clock, p.m. sharp, all the Household Furniture, including a first class piano, belonging to the late J. W. Byratt, will be offered for sale by public auction, on the premises, North Street, Stirling. Everything will be sold without reserve. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

The Lawn Social held at Allen School House, Hubble Hill, last night, under the auspices of the young people of the Mt. Pleasant Church, in spite of the inclement weather, was very successful, and over 300 people are said to have paid admission to the grounds. The social was the best conducted and managed of any yet held in this district, and everything passed off most satisfactorily. Stirling Band furnished a splendid programme.

Here's What You've Been Waiting For.

The 11th Annual Excursion of Court Quits, 1888, arrived on Saturday, August 2nd and Sunday, August 3rd, to Charlotte and Summerville, N.Y. (Ports of Rochester) on the palatial steamers Alexandria and North King. Str. Alexandria leaves Belleville August 2nd, 11 a.m. and Str. Caspian at 11:30 p.m.; Str. North King on Sunday, August 23rd at 11:30 p.m. Fare, returning on Aug. 23rd on the Str. Alexandria from Charlotte and the Str. Caspian leaving Summerville on Monday, Aug. 24th, \$1.75. Good to return up to Aug. 30th, \$2.75. For full particulars see posters or address W. ROBINSON, Box 703, Belleville, Ont.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board, on August 5th, 1105 boxes of cheese were boarded as follows:—

1 Cook's	50
2 Central	120
3 Enterprise	60
4 Evergreen	75
5 Harold	75
6 Kingston	50
7 Marquette	90
8 Maple Leaf	120
9 Riverside	40
10 Shamrock	100
11 Spring Brook	90
12 Stirling	75
13 West Hamilton	75
14 Glen	50

All sold as follows:—Bird got 230 boxes at 9c.; Kerr 395 boxes at 9c. and 50 boxes at 9 1/2c.; Rollins 180 boxes at 9c.; Whitten 250 boxes at 9c. Board will meet next Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

A sad drowning accident occurred on the Bay of Quinte on Tuesday, the victim being Fred Greenway, a clerk in the postoffice at Port Hope. Young Greenway arrived at the Y. M. C. A. camp on Saturday night, coming from Port Hope. Tuesday he went out in a sail boat in company with two other young men. The craft capsized in a squall and Greenway was drowned. Deceased was a son of William Greenway, foreman in The Port Hope Guide newspaper office, and was well thought of. He was about 20 years of age.

OBITUARY.

SOPHIA ELIZABETH WALKER.

On Sabbath evening last, at half-past nine, the beloved wife of Thomas Walker, Jr., was called to her eternal rest. In the morning she attended service in the Burnbrae church, of which she was a member. She did not feel very well after dinner, and was taken worse about six in the evening, when medical aid was summoned, but before the attending physician arrived, she was resting sweetly in Jesus, whose she was and whom she served. Many sorrowing friends and neighbors, and especially her husband and her son, Roy, now ten years old, mourn her early death. Her age was thirty-four years and six months. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, leaving the home at one o'clock, and proceeded to Burnbrae cemetery. Service was conducted by Rev. John Moore, B.A.

Sleep on, beloved, sleep and take thy Lay down thy head upon thy Saviour's breast. We love thee well, but Jesus loves thee best. Good-night! good-night! good-night!

Normal School Course.

Hereafter the session of the Normal Schools, as already announced will open on the second Tuesday in September and close the third Friday in June. No one will be admitted as a teacher who does not possess at least junior leaving standing, and who has not taught at least one year successfully. Application for admission is to be the Deputy Minister, accompanied by a fee of \$10. A certificate of good health and moral character is also required. The course of study embraces, as at present, the science of education, history of education, school management, and the best methods of presentation of each subject in the Public School course of study. Special attention will also be given to the newer subjects of nature study, elementary science, manual training, and household science.

"Entrance" Marks.

In North Hastings, contrary to the custom in nearly all other counties, the marks of the successful pupils at the Entrance examinations are not given the public. We believe it would be more satisfactory to both pupils and parents if the marks obtained were published. This year the marks obtained by only one pupil, Miss Margaret Macintosh, a pupil of Madoc School, was made public, and that in the report published in the Marmora Herald. Where the editor got his special information we do not know, as Mr. Macintosh has always been opposed to giving this kind of information publicly. The above young lady, however, stood highest on the list, (758 marks) and there can be no good reason why she should not have full credit for the good work she was able to do. So should every other pupil who passes the examination, from maximum to the minimum. Children should be encouraged by having their "standing" at examinations reported as is done in other competitive struggles. We hope that another year the Board, or rather the Inspector, will see his way clear to give the marks as well as the names of all successful pupils.

We are informed that Miss Lela Weir, also of Madoc, stood second highest, one mark below the leader.—Madoc Review.

The Methodist Sunday School of Campbellford will run an excursion to Picton on Wednesday next, Aug. 12th, it being civic holiday in that town.

Belleville Ontario:—Miss J. V. Sinclair, who for the past sixteen years has been a missionary in India under the Presbyterian Church of Canada, is in the city, the guest of her brother, Alderman Sinclair. She left India four months ago, and since that time has been visiting in Europe.

Belleville Ontario:—John Rogers, of Madoc, who was charged with attempting to shoot Mrs. Vollick, of Madoc, was sentenced to thirty days in jail by Judge Lazier. Michael Keller, who was charged with breaking into the grocery store of Charles Laschinsky at Point Ann, came up before Judge T. A. Lazier on Monday for trial. He was found guilty and fined \$10 and \$10 costs; in default thirty days in jail. He had no money to pay the fine, and he will spend thirty days in jail.

Jas. Boldrick & Son.

Our Clothing business in the Corner Store is still vigorous, and securely successful. It is with the best class of citizens, they knowing our long reputation as reliable business men. The ready made Clothing stamp do not come to us, they belong to a class we do not crave for. People who do not value their appearance need not come to us. A man's standing has much to do with what he wears. We hope to remain in business for some years yet, and to still retain, as in the past, the best class of the high grade Tailor made Clothing.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

REXALL House-hold DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved Dye in the world. Try a package. All colors at C. F. STICKLER, Agent.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Urida Wright is visiting relatives and friends here.

Miss Delia Decent is visiting friends at Trenton this week.

Master Percy Patterson, of Newburg, is the guest of Robert Patterson.

Master Leo Maloney is spending his holidays with friends in Wooler.

Miss Ethel Delong, of Mountain View, is the guest of Mrs. T. A. Eggleton.

The Misses Somerville, of Dundas, were the guests of Mrs. (Dr.) Bissonnette.

Mr. Percy Watts, of the Sovereign Bank, Havelock, is spending his holidays in town.

Mr. Harry Kennedy, of Toronto, spent a few days of this week under the parental roof.

Mrs. Tarrant, of Rochester, is the guest of Mrs. T. H. McKee. This is her first visit to Canada.

Mrs. Jas. W. Byratt is visiting at Mr. Wm. Montzomery's, and will remain for a couple of weeks.

Miss Ethel Delong, of Pr. Edward county, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Eggleton, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Johnson and family, of Saranac, Mich., are visiting her friends and parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bailey, of Harold.

Mrs. J. Buckland and daughter, of Manitow, Man., and her sister, Miss Jean Donald, of Detroit, are visiting their aunt A. Brydon and other relatives in town.

Mr. W. W. Totton, wife and two children from Kansas are visiting relatives and friends in this section. It is seventeen years since he left here for Kansas.

Mrs. (Dr.) Gibson, of Lynden, Ont., is visiting her parents, Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Bell, who are camping at Oak Hill Lake. Miss Lillie Howson, of Campbellford, is also the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

Mr. W. F. Ashley left this morning for Ohio, where he will spend a week inspecting the Empire State Oil Wells, and on his return will attend the Grand Encampment at Hamilton, as a representative of Stirling Encampment, No. 80 I.O.O.F.

Fall Fairs.

The following is a list of the fall fairs to be held in this section:—

Frankford	Sept. 17-18
East Hastings	" 19, 20
North Hastings	" 21, 22
Campbellford	" 23, 24
Shannonville	" 25
Marmora	" 26
Ameliasburg	" 27
Warkworth	" 28
Castleton	" 29

Births.

SPRY—In Rawdon, on July 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Spry, a daughter.

Married.

BAMMER-ROSE.—At the parsonage, Quebec, on Wednesday, 22 inst., by the Rev. H. B. Rowe, Geo. V. Bammer, of Sidney, to Miss Ethel Rose, of Madoc.

Deaths.

DUNHAM.—In Rawdon, on July 31st, Mary Jane, wife of Mr. Bart Dunham, aged 58 years, 1 month and 10 days.

WALKER.—In Rawdon, August 2nd, Sophia Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Walker, Jr., aged 34 years, 6 months and 4 days.

HAIGHT.—In Huntingdon, on July 31st, John Haight, aged 70 years.

McGEE.—In Rawdon, on August 3rd, 9 months, son of Wm. McGee, aged 3 years and 9 months.

JOHNSTON.—In Rawdon, on August 4th, Thomas Johnston, aged 27 years.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST.

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Oculian Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House, for three consecutive days. Wait for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit will be in October.

We've Got the Nerve

To Use the Axe

ON THE PRICES OF

SUMMER FOOTWEAR.



So far during our JULY SALE we have cleared our Summer Stock very quickly, but will now offer the balance of our stock at GREAT REDUCTIONS. Here are some specials:

Ladies' Kid Lace or Button Boots, \$3.00 for \$2.00
Ladies' Strap Slippers, newest heel, \$1.50 for \$1.00
Misses' Fine Kid Boots, lace or button, \$1.40 for \$1.00
Girls' and Children's Strap Slippers from \$1.00 to \$1.50. All new styles.
Men's Dongola Lace Boots and Gaiters, \$2.50 for \$1.50
Men's Coarse Everyday Boots from \$1.00 to \$1.50
Infants' Soft Soles and Slippers from 25c. upwards.

Watch for your size in the Great Bargains we hang out daily. Repairing neatly and promptly done. All rips sewed free.
Our Shoe Dressing takes the cake. See our Shoe Brushes, they can't be excelled. Be sure to call if wanting a good and up-to-date boot cheap.

GEO. REYNOLDS.

SHOE KING.

Highest price paid for Eggs.

HARDWARE!

After the heavy Spring trade, we have been busy buying goods.

We have erected a second large warehouse at the rear of our store, and these are both filled with heavy goods such as Bar Iron, Galvanized and Iron Pipe, Nails, Horse Shoes, Asbestos Plaster, Putty, Lead Pipe, Coal Chain, Portland Cement, Building Paper, Springs, Waggon Spokes, Rims, Shafts, White Lead, Oils, Binder Twine, Glass, etc.

We import many lines in heavy goods and buy in large quantities and are in a position to sell at bottom prices.

We also keep a line of Well Pumps, also Force Pumps, anti-freezing, and are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work, Pipe Fitting, Plumbing and Eave-troughing. Prices always right.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1904, 40c.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.

If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge per inch per week when inserted for:

1 year, 6 mos, 3 mos

Whole col. down to half col. 7c. 5c. 3c.

Half col. down to quarter col. 8c. 6c. 4c.

Quarter col. down to 1 inch 9c. 7c. 5c.

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than one month 2 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for which they will not be held to include Auctioneers, Removals, Co-partnership notices, Private Advertisements, or any other member of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$4 for six months; \$2 for three months; One inch, \$5 per year; 25c. for one month. One inch, \$3 per year; 25c. for one month. Limited to 100 words per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 5c. per line first insertion, 3c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instruction inserted free of charge, and charged according to rate.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting booklet "Inventors' Help" and "How you are helped."

We have a large staff of experienced inventors and engineers, and we have a large stock of models of all kinds of machinery, electrical apparatus, etc., for free use of our clients.

Agents, New York, London, Montreal, and everywhere.

Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is new and patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a large staff of experienced inventors and engineers, and we have a large stock of models of all kinds of machinery, electrical apparatus, etc., for free use of our clients.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

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Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

A General Clean Up of all SUMMER GOODS

to make room for our Large Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which has commenced to arrive.

A Clean Up of the balance of our Straw Hats.

Hats worth \$1.25 now 90c.
Hats worth \$1.00 now 75c.
Hats worth 75c. now 50c.

You'll need these
yet this season.

SEE OUR SHIRT VALUES

In our West Window. These are genuine bargains at 50c. They are no puff balls. Children's Striped Blouses, 25c. and 55c.
Children's Wash Suits, 75c. Boys' Waists, starched collars, 45c.

We are showing best values in Men's Working Shirts, Overalls, Smocks and Tweed Pants in town. Look here for Children's School Suits.

Waterproof Coats and Rainproof Coats, \$1.98, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.50 up to \$12.

FRED. T. WARD,
YOUR TAILOR & FURNISHER.

Midsummer Specials.

Bargains in Colored Dress Muslins. Clearing Out Muslin Sale, at a big discount. In White Muslins we have the newest and prices will open your eyes.

Colored GINGHAMS, about 12 ends left, and selling at cost.

Tan CURTAINS, some odd pairs, will be sold at a great bargain.

Men's COTTON SOCKS—we have them 4 pairs for 25c. regular 10c. pair.

LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY, regular 15c. for 10c. and some at 5c. pr.

LADIES' WAISTS, regular 60c. going now for 39c.

REMANANT DRESS GOODS—we offer them at a clearing price and must be sold.

LADIES' VESTS, with long and short sleeve, 5c. to 25c.

LADIES' STOCK COLLARS, in white and colored, newest styles just in.

All the newest shades in TAFFETA RIBBONS, and the Neck and Belts.

LINEN TOWELLING—now is the time for New Towels. Here is the price and quality.

In COTTONS, bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Pillow Cotton we have all widths.

FLANNELETTES—36 in. wide, 10c.; 27 in., 5c. Quality very heavy.

SPECIAL SALE IN LADIES' HATS—We are offering you a choice of Ten Dozen Hats for 25c. Some of the newest shapes.

A fresh stock of Groceries always on hand. Paying 12½c. doz. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

Growth In Two Decades

POLICYHOLDERS OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

and intending insurants, will be pleased to note the Very Substantial Growth of the Company during the 20 years ending December 31st, 1902, as shown in the following table:

HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, - ONT.	1883	1902	INCREASE IN 20 YEARS
Assurance in Force.....	\$6,772,719	\$34,467,420	424 p.c.
Premium Income.....	180,592	1,112,953	516 p.c.
Interest Income.....	18,590	275,507	1382 p.c.
Dividends Paid to Policyholders.....	14,279	77,544	445 p.c.
Total Payments to Policyholders.....	68,834	483,350	722 p.c.
Total Assets.....	\$38,706	\$458,790	1110 p.c.
Surplus over all Liabilities.....	49,762	499,150	1001 p.c.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

The NEWS-ARGUS to Jan. 1, 1904, 35c.

Notice To Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of MATILDA TODD, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, widow, deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Rules and Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 28, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Matilda Todd, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, widow, deceased, who died on or about the 15th day of February, A.D. 1896, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to Jane Hoggie, of Wellman's Corners, Executor of the estate of the said Matilda Todd, or to J. Earl Halliwell, barrister, Stirling, her assigns, on or before the 25th day of August, A.D. 1903, a statement in writing of their claims and addresses, and full particulars of their claims or demands and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.
And notice is further given that after the date above mentioned the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and notices of which shall have been given as required.
All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness on or before the said 25th day of August, 1903, to the said executor.
J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executor.
Dated the 24th day of July, 1903.

Lumber for Sale.

The undersigned has a quantity of Lumber for sale at Anson station. Will be there on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
R. G. KINGSTON.

WANTED

200 teams to work on the B.O.I.R.R. at Bannockburn, Ont. Wages \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day. Apply to
J. R. McQUIGGE, Contractor,
Bannockburn, Ont.

NOTICE.

I have on hand some of the latest
Improved U. S. Cream Separators,
HAY CARS, FORKS, SLINGS, Etc.
Also, full line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
A good young, general purpose horse for sale.
N. LANKTREE,
Massey-Harris Agent.

Rawdon Council

Rawdon Town Hall, Aug. 8th.
Council met pursuant to adjournment, members all present. Minutes of last regular meeting and also minutes of court of Revision were read and confirmed.

John Bateman and Jas. Danford asked that action be taken to open the road running east from the gravel road through part of lot No. 13, lot 12 and part of lot 11, in the centre of 11th concession. Mr. Bateman read extracts from the records of the township written in 1859 and 1863, relative to this road, and claimed that it had been properly established, and asked that the road be opened.

Mr. Burkit stated in reply that this had been simply a road for himself, for his own convenience, and for the convenience of some settlers in the early history of the township, and before the original allowances for roads had been made, and claimed that it had never been established as a public highway. The Reeve was instructed to get legal advice on the matter and to report at a special meeting of the Council to be called for that purpose.

W. J. Meiklejohn stated that the Seymour council had granted \$20 on the town line, and asked that Rawdon council supplement the grant. Application granted, and amount to be worked in under the supervision of Mr. Meiklejohn.

Mr. Bidwell Sine asked for permission to use the 14th con., east of the gravel road, for a winter road, running in to s. e. ¼ lot 13. Granted.

Mr. Kingston introduced a by-law to appoint a collector. Mr. Whitton introduced a by-law to levy rates for the current year.

By-laws were read a first time, short, and on motion the council went into a committee of the whole on by-laws, Mr. Whitton in the chair. The by-law to levy rates was read in full in committee, and passed clause for clause. The following rates were imposed:

County purposes, 4 mills on the dollar; township purposes, 1 2/10 mills; special grant to schools, 2 3/10 mills, making a total of 7 1/10 mills on the dollar for the current year.

The by-law to appoint a collector was taken up. Moved by Mr. Whitton, seconded by Mr. Matthews, that the collector's salary be sixty dollars.

Moved by Mr. Cooke, seconded by Mr. Rodgers, that the collector's salary be eighty dollars. The latter motion prevailed.

Mr. John Bailey was appointed collector. Committee rose and reported. Both By-laws were read a third time in open council, were passed, signed, sealed, and numbered 234 and 235.

Mr. John Thompson asked by letter that the 14th concession line be defined, and also asked for a grant on the Seymour town line in the 14th concession.

The road surveyor was instructed to survey out 14th concession at the point required, and view the town line with power to let a job, providing Seymour Township supplemented the same.

Representatives from the Sawyer Massey Co. and the Good Roads Machinery Co. of Hamilton, were present, wishing to sell a rock crusher.

Moved by Mr. Whitton, seconded by Mr. Kingston, that these gentlemen be heard relative to the merits of their respective machines. Both Messrs. Scott and Robinson gave a very interesting talk on rock crushers in general, as to capacity, endurance, and power.

The following amounts were ordered paid:

D. Fox, building bridge in 5th con., lot 5.....	10.00
Urbane Heath, gravel.....	1.30
Samuel Spay, gravel.....	1.25
Thos. Spay, gravel.....	1.25
Joseph Mumby, job between lots 6 and 7, con. 14.....	15.00
A. Brownson, job on con. 14, lot 3.....	20.00
Wm. Joyce, gravel.....	7.35
W. T. Sine, cedar stringers for bridge.....	4.00
J. T. Belslaw, job on 5th con.....	25.00
Wm. Waller, gravel.....	3.70
W. Dracup, job on hill, lot 21, con. 7.....	100.00
Wm. Rodgers, gravel.....	2.00
J. W. Hagerman, tile for culvert.....	4.50
Mrs. Orser, for medicine.....	1.50
W. A. Sargent, account re small-pox and Mrs. Orser.....	16.25
Mrs. Armstrong, attending Mrs. Orser during illness.....	4.00
Jas. Danford, gravel.....	5.30
W. Preston, cedar for culvert.....	1.50
R. Thain, job on 8th con. lot 24.....	10.00

Mr. Geo. A. Snarr, Treasurer, handed in his half yearly statement, as required by law.
Council adjourned. Next meeting to be subject to the call of the Reeve.
Thos. C. McCONNELL, Clerk.

Large Shipment of Cattle.

More Than One Thousand "Stock-ers" for the Northwest.

From the Campbellford Herald.

Friday last was the busiest scene about the railway station that has been seen at any time for many years, as besides the shipment of cheese and other merchandise, a whole trainload of twenty-four cars, containing more than one thousand young cattle, drawn by two locomotives, moved out of the station yard for the great Northwest.

Sixteen carloads containing 647 head, were the shipment of Mr. Jas. Dempster, of Gananoque, and Mr. Dan Black, of Campbellford, those of the former from three places, viz: eight from Warwick, Que., two from Lansdowne, Ont., and three from Granby, Que. Mr. Jas. Kenney, of Napanee, added five carloads—225 head—to the number, and Mr. John McKelvie, Jr., of Seymour west, three carloads more, containing 150 head, which with three carloads from Campbellford, made up a total of 1022 cattle.

On the arrival of the train the whole herd from the east were let loose on the unoccupied grounds near the station, and presented a sight which drew scores of persons to see. The train left here in the afternoon, and the live freight will be conveyed to Calgary, Moosejaw, and Medicine hat. The large shipment is in charge of several men, some of whom went from here.

Wellman's Corners.

(From our Correspondent.)

The funeral of the late Thomas Johnston took place here on Thursday, the 8th inst. His six brothers were bearers. The Rev. Mr. Moore preached an excellent sermon from Genesis 47: 9, after which the remains were interred in the Methodist cemetery. He leaves a wife and two small children.

Mr. Keegan has secured a situation as teacher in a graded school in Merrickville, where his duties will be lighter and his salary heavier.

On opening the Orange Hall on Wednesday evening it was discovered that the lightning had entered since their last meeting, descending through the chimney, knocking down the stove pipes, scorching the walls, and demolishing the charter of the Foresters, which adorned them.

A number from here attended the social at Hubble Hill on 5th, and say it was an enjoyable affair.

There was quite an exodus from here to the 1000 Island park on Saturday.

We are busy perfecting our plans for our Lawn Social on the 21st of August. We are a unit in our determination to make this the very best social we have ever had, and as the public will know, that means a great deal. We intend to have all the old attractions with improvements, besides several that are entirely new. We have never been equalled, and we mean to excel all our past efforts. Come and see.

Sine News.

Mrs. Telford and daughter, of Paris, Ont., are spending a few days at Mr. S. Danke's.

Mrs. W. E. Caverley, of Havelock, is visiting at her father's, Mr. Wm. Fanning.

Mrs. M. W. Sine and son, Kenneth, are spending the week at Madoc.

Mr. W. T. Sine went to Hamilton on Tuesday to attend the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Oddfellows, as representative of Stirling Lodge No. 239, I.O.O.F.

Mrs. McKim, of Plainfield, is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. Green.

A number from here took in the excursion to the 1000 islands on Saturday.

Mr. John Pauley preached in Bethel church on Sunday.

A number were wondering where Jack and Tom spent Sunday.

The storm of Thursday last was very severe near Ottawa, and two men were killed by the blowing down of a building in course of construction. A good deal of damage was also done in some places to the west.

Owen Robin, postmaster at Ameliasburg, Prince Edward county, died on Saturday last. He was in his ninety-seventh year, and has been postmaster since 1845. It is thought he was the oldest postmaster in Canada.

The Belleville Rolling Mills have been purchased from Messrs. Kirkwood and McKinnon by a syndicate composed of C. Carboneau of Paris, France, Dr. Alf. Wills of Dawson City, and M. Jackson of Paris. It is the intention of the syndicate to at once put the mills in first class repair and operate them to their full capacity, in which case the owners will secure a bonus of \$5,000 per year from the city.

The Sovereign Bank

OF CANADA.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000.
Capital Paid Up - - - 1,300,000.
Reserve Fund - - - 325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, D. M. STEWART,
TORONTO, General Manager.



Special Attention given to Business with Farmers. Advances made at reasonable rates.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

We accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from day of deposit. Absolute security.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

STIRLING AND MARMORA.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

We are pushing our building extension hard at the one end of "Sterling Hall," and are trying as hard to keep stocks up to high water mark in quality and extent at the present business end. So that for variety, excellence and good values our patrons need not be disappointed.

DRESS GOODS.

Many of this year's Fall Novelties are already to hand in Dress Goods. Exceptional values are shown in fancy and plain at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 yd.

FRIEZES—There is nothing more serviceable than friezes for general purpose skirts.

Values and assortment are better here than ever before at 60c. to \$1.00 yd.

WRAPPERETTES.

100 pieces to select from in all the new and dainty colorings of English, Canadian and American make, at prices ranging from 7c. to 25c. yd. We leave you to judge the goodness.

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS.

An ever fashionable necessity of male attire. No mistake made in buying when the value is right. We offer, special this week, 6 dozen full laundered, short front, band cuff, best make, sizes 14 to 17, regularly worth \$1.00 for 75c. each. Try one at least and be convinced.

Raincoats and Light Overcoats.

A good Raincoat is an indispensable necessity for early Fall Wear. The style, make and finish of our \$10.00 full lined Cravenette Waterproof stamps it the equal of anything in the line shown up to \$12.50. It's a strong leader, but we can show you good values at many prices both below and above the \$10.00 happy medium.

TOILET SETS.

10 piece sets with rolled edge basin, heavily gilded, colors Pink, Rose, Green and Blue, at \$3.50 per set are worthy of your inspection and purchase.

BUTTER FOR SALE in crocks and by the roll.

W. R. MATHER.

Shoe Specials.

Special Shoe Bargains still continue at this store. We have some lines of Shoes that we are clearing out at cost and under to make room for Fall Goods. Come quick if you want to save money.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. We repair shoes and sew the rips free on all shoes bought of us.

Try our SHOE POLISH.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Highest price paid for Eggs.

Civic Holiday.

At the request of a large number of citizens of the Village of Stirling, I hereby proclaim Tuesday, August 25th, 1903, a Civic Holiday, and request all citizens to observe the same.
J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Acting Reeve.

NOTICE.

ROBERT COSBY, blacksmith, formerly of Stirling, has secured Wm. Montgomery's blacksmith shop and is prepared to do horseshoeing and general blacksmith trade. Your trade solicited.

VOTERS' LIST, 1903.

Municipality of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings.

Notice is hereby given, that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 3 and 4 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act, the copies required by said Sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up in my office, Stirling, on the 28th day of July, 1903, and remains there for inspection.

Elections are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

Dated at Stirling, this 28th day of July, 1903.
JOHN S. BLACK,
Village Clerk.

FOR SALE

A good young Milch Cow. Apply to
R. N. BIRD,
Stirling, P.O.

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.
Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.
Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers' Bank.
W. W. HAGERMAN, Proprietor.

FRUIT JARS.

Our Fruit Jars are exceptionally good, being all hand made with ground tops.

Prices the same as for inferior stock.

GROCERY SPECIALS.

6 lbs. Tapioca for - - -	25c.
8 lbs. Quaker Oats for - - -	25c.
3 lbs. Lemon Biscuit - - -	25c.
6 lbs. Wine Biscuit - - -	25c.

Axle Grease and Machine Oil.
Best American Coal Oil.

I have a quantity of foundation comb for sale.

S. HOLDEN.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FARM LABORERS WANTED
FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS
SECOND CLASS

Will be run to stations on Can. Pac. in Manitoba and Assiniboia, West, South-west and North-west of Winnipeg as far as

MOOSE JAW, ESTEVAN \$10 and YORKTON

On August 17th from stations in Ontario, East of Toronto to Sharnburt Lake and Kingston and Midland Division of Grand Trunk North of Toronto and Cardwell.

One-way tickets to Winnipeg will be sold, with a certificate extending the trip before August 31st, without additional cost, to other points in Manitoba and Assiniboia as above. If purchasers engage as farm laborers at Winnipeg, provided such farm laborers will work not less than 20 days at harvesting, and produce certificate to that effect, they will be returned to original starting point at \$10.00, on or before Nov. 30th, 1903.

Tickets not good on "Imperial Limited." For further particulars and tickets apply to nearest railway agent.
A. H. NOTMAN,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, TORONTO.

Becoming One of the First Importance in Our Great Cities

there is still another advanced aspect of the question which did not be overlooked. Eliezer, servant, was the chief man in Ham's household. In how many American households, think you, is the cook the principal functionary, whose skill and proficiency the social and to a very large extent also the moral, condition of

responsibility of the American
who will not become a domestic
man so great? Cannot men and
women who live in boarding houses
hotels be just as good as those
lands and wives who have their
homes?" No, my brother. I

LIVES OF ANIMALS.

Animals vary greatly in the length of their lives. Elephants, crocodiles and tortoises may celebrate their hundred birthday, but our domesticated animals are thought to be aged when they have reached a quarter of a century. A horse is old at 20, a cow at 25 and a cat or dog at 15. The span of existence allotted to birds is shorter still, the fly and butterfly commonly enjoying but a summer of vigorous life, and being taken off by the cold, if not previously snapped up by a bird.

America. She has great min-
wealth, much of which lies un-
used, and is well suited for agri-
culture. Her people are tolerant,
willing to work and to learn, hardy
and brave, with drunkenness as their
only vice. Her trade is greater
than that of Portugal, which has a
smaller population, and she manages
financial affairs very well, al-
ways applying surplus cash to some
good object as education or
RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

ge not thyself in the passion
 ger; it is whetting a sword to
 d thine own breast.
 the exception of love-making,
 are many new ways of doing
 ings.
 kindness with reproof and
 with authority.
 an of brass is always ready to
 his metal.
 e may keep a secret, if two of
 are dead.
 not an evidence of shrewdness.

CASE OF EMERGENCY.
When dust gets into the eyes,
rubbing with the finger, but
cold water into them. Remove
with a camel's hair pencil.
Remove insects from the ear
with warm water. Never use a
sharp or other hard substance for
this, lest you perforate the drum,
which an artery is severed con-
fusing the spinal surface.
Tear the artery off, the eye.

SPIRAL AND SLEEP.

If you fear a sleepless night, undress in the dark. Light stimulates and arouses the activities. Darkness is supposed to produce drowsiness. Put some chopped ice in a rubber bag, and place it at the lower extremity of the spine. This is particularly quieting to the nerves. Do not use a pillow. Relax every muscle as far as possible. Sprawl over the bed with arms and legs stretched out. Take a sponge bath with tepid water just before going to bed. Lie on your face instead of your back. That is the way babies sleep, and their methods are scarcely to be improved upon in this particular. All pressure is removed from the spine by this means, and a delicious feeling of restfulness comes. You will drop asleep immediately.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

Sufferers from this Disease are in Great Peril and Should not Experiment With Other Medicines.

From the Sun, Sanforth, Ont.

The kidneys are the most important organ. They must filter every drop of blood in the body. If the blood is weak the kidneys cannot do their work, so the blood is left unfiltered and foul, and the kidneys are left clogged with poisonous impurities. Then come the backaches that mean fatal kidney disease. Don't neglect that backache for a moment. Strike at the root of the very first symptoms of kidney trouble by enriching the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the only medicine that makes the blood rich, red and health-giving.

Mr. Wm. Holland, of Sanforth, Ont., has proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure the most obstinate case of kidney trouble. A reporter of the Sun has freely given the particulars of his case: "I have suffered from kidney trouble for about two years," said Mr. Holland, "Sometimes the backache which accompanied the trouble would be so severe that I would be unable to work, and I have often suffered severely for weeks at a time. I tried a number of medicines said to be a cure for kidney trouble, but I found nothing to help me until on the advice of a friend I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills soon began to make their good work felt, and after using them for about a month every vestige of the trouble had disappeared, and I have not since had a single symptom of the disease. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a great blessing to me and I am always glad to say a good word in their favor."

As a curative medicine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have never yet been equalled. They build up the blood and nerves, give new strength and enable the body to resist disease. Among the complaints cured by these pills are rheumatism, nervous disorders, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, indigestion, anemia, lung troubles and the troubles that make the lives of so many women miserable. Sold by all medicine dealers, or sent post paid at 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Don't take a substitute at any price—only the genuine pills can cure.

RED BLINDNESS.

Inability to "see red" is the main form of color-blindness from which sailors suffer. Last year thirty-four officers and would-be officers of the mercantile marine failed to pass the color tests; and of these twenty-three were more or less completely blind, the rest more or less unable to distinguish red. The 4,000 candidates for the color test were also submitted to a test for form vision, and twenty-two of them failed to distinguish the form of the object submitted.

Oil-cake is the most valuable form of food for stock. Three pounds of oil-cake are equal to ten pounds of hay or five pounds of oats.

BABY'S SECOND SUMMER.

Why it is a Dangerous Time For The Little Ones.

Baby's second summer is considered a dangerous time in the life of every infant because of the danger to the digestive functions caused by cutting teeth during the hot weather. In slightly less degree every summer is a time of danger for babies as is shown by the increased death rate among them during the hottest term. Of great interest to every mother, therefore, is a comparatively recent discovery of which Mrs. David Lee, of Lindsay, Ont., writes as follows:—

"My little girl had a hard time getting her teeth. She was feverish, her tongue was coated, her breath offensive, and she vomited curdled milk. On the advice of a doctor I gave her Baby's Own Tablets and she began improving at once. She had not slept well at night for about three months, and I was almost worn out caring for her. Nothing did her any good until I gave her the tablets. Now her food digests properly, her breath is sweet, her tongue clean and she is quiet and good. I can strongly recommend the tablets to other mothers as they cured my baby when nothing else would."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent postpaid at twenty-five cents a box, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Paris has now 57 women doctors out of a total of 3,600 medical practitioners. In 1882 Paris had only seven women physicians.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

SALADA

Ceylon Tea is the finest Tea the world produces, and is sold only in lead packets.

Black, Mixed and Green.

Japan tea drinkers try "Salada" Green Tea.



The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day, and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap.

PROSPECTING THE EARTH

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE NEW SCIENCE.

Men of Science Differ in Opinion As to the Age of the Earth.

The earth has been regarded as spinning steadily round a certain fixed axis, so that the Poles remained in exactly the same spots. Quite recently has come the discovery that the North Pole executes a sort of complicated waltz, always moving, but never straying more than thirty feet from its mean position. It is Professor H. H. Turner, F.R.S., who suggests the alternating accumulations of snow and ice as the possible cause of this phenomenon, and it is said the Royal Astronomical Society is about to establish a number of stations in high latitude with the object of testing this phenomenon of the waltzing Poles.

Hardly any two scientists agree as to the age of the earth—that is, as to the length of time which has elapsed since the earth's crust became solid. Considering the very slow rate at which rocks are deposited by water, and the immense thickness of the beds of these "stratified" rocks—as they are called—it seems that at least one thousand million years have passed since the globe evolved in its present shape out of the whirling mass of incandescent matter which it must once have been.

WEIGHING THE GLOBE.

But Lord Kelvin, arguing from the known rate of loss of heat, declares that not more than one hundred million years is the limit of time which has passed by since firm rocks appeared and life began upon the earth. More recently, Professor Tait has shown reason to believe that a tenth of Lord Kelvin's estimate may be nearer the truth. All geologists, however, declare that the latter estimate is too low.

We know with the utmost exactitude how heavy our little world is. If you put down the figure 6, and follow it by twenty-one noughts, you have it within a very few million tons. Roughly speaking, this implies that the earth is five and a half times as heavy as a globe of water of the same size.

But, in spite of this accurate knowledge of the earth's weight, we have no real idea of what is the condition of things inside our planet. Thousands of experiments made in all parts of the world show that the temperature rises on an average about one degree for every sixty feet below the surface. If this rate of increase continues regularly towards the centre, that part of the globe must be at a heat so appalling that imagination is unable to grasp it. When this fact of increase of temperature with depth first became ascertained, geologists got the idea that we were living upon a thin crust of firm rock which coated a furious furnace of which volcanoes were the escape-pipes.

WHAT IS INSIDE THE EARTH?

Now we know better than that. We have found, among other things, that an earthquake in Japan is able to register itself in England. This finally happened in the case of the disaster in North Japan four or five years ago, when 30,000 people lost their lives. A tremor of this kind could not pass unless the earth had a rigidity approaching that of steel, and observations of tides, and the attractions exercised upon us by sun and moon have made it fairly certain that the earth is solid all through, with perhaps occasional accretions of molten rock here and there in parts where, for some reason or other, the pressure is not as great as it is in others.

It also upsets the old theory of volcanoes, and the modern idea with regard to these mountains of death and destruction is that water from the surface finds its way through cracks down into the heated rock masses a few miles below the surface, and these, being suddenly turned into steam, causes an explosion, or series of explosions, like boiler-bursts on a gigantic scale.

Every schoolboy knows that the shape of the earth is an oblate spheroid—that is to say, that it is flattened a little like an orange at the two Poles. The Polar diameter

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sir,—I have great faith in MINARD'S LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ring-bone, with five bottles.

It blistered the horse but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameness.

DANIEL MURCHISON, Four Falls, N. B.

Paris has now 57 women doctors out of a total of 3,600 medical practitioners. In 1882 Paris had only seven women physicians.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Arctic explorers appear to be of the opinion that the flattening is greater at the North than at the South Pole.

Another rather startling fact which has recently been demonstrated is that the equator is not a perfect circle. If you could drop a plumb-line from Ireland through to New Zealand, it would be somewhat longer than another which cut the earth at right angles to it. The difference has not yet been ascertained with absolute accuracy.

"SEA-LEVEL" A MISNOMER.

We are accustomed to talk of sea-level as an invariable quantity. It is positively startling to find how very far from level the sea is. Not, of course, merely from the passing influence of tides and winds, but there are great and permanent elevations in the sea—positive mountains, in fact. It is calculated that in the Bay of Bengal the water lies at a level exceeding that of the Indian Ocean by fully three hundred feet, and that the Pacific Ocean along the coast of South America may be heaped up as much as two thousand feet higher than the water in the opposite Atlantic. These water mountains depend upon the attraction of great mountain masses, the Bay of Bengal upon the Himalayas, and the South Pacific upon the American Andes.

The height of our highest mountains has been measured to within an inch or two, and we have accurate information on the subject of the great depths of the sea. But we do not yet know with any certainty how deep is the atmospheric envelope of the earth. At one time twenty-seven miles was given as the limit. This was increased to forty, and soon even this estimate was extended to one hundred.

Our only means of measurement is by the barometers which spring into an incandescent blaze through friction when they strike our atmosphere. As man cannot live at a much greater height than five miles up, it may be that we shall never learn exactly how thick is the atmospheric ocean at the bottom of which we crawl about.

HE COULD NOT LACE HIS SHOE

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DROVE AWAY HIS RHEUMATISM.

Story of W. J. Dixon has set the Rainy River Settlement Talking.

Barwick, P.O., Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Among the settlers here the cure of William John Dixon of "Rheumatism" is causing much talk. The story of the cure, as told by Mr. Dixon himself, is as follows:—"During the summer of 1901, I had an attack of Typhoid Fever, and after I got over it Rheumatism set in. I had pains in my back and in my right hip so bad that I had to use a stick to walk and had no comfort in sleeping."

"I could scarcely dress myself for nearly two months, and for three or four weeks I could not lace my right shoe or put my right leg on my left knee."

"My brother advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after taking three boxes, I began to walk, do my work and lace up my shoes. And the best of it is, I have had no Rheumatism since."

Dodd's Kidney Pills take the uric acid out of the blood and the Rheumatism goes with it.

No fewer than 203,413 certificates of conscientious objection to vaccination of children were received last year by the vaccination officers of England and Wales.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT

Removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blisters from horses, brood spavins, splints, ring bones, swellings, stiffness, sore and swollen throats, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warrenton, the most wonderful English Cure ever known.

By 1904 the pay of the private in the British Army will be raised to \$1.40 a day for men who have served two years or more.

For Over Sixty Years Mrs. Wignall's Sore Throat Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teaching, hoarseness, colds, sore throat, whooping cough, croup, etc. It is a sure remedy for all these troubles. Treatise sent a bottle and will regulate the stomach and bowels. It is a sure cure for all these troubles. Write for it. Mrs. Wignall's Sore Throat Syrup. 25c.

Professor Jucali has bequeathed 10,000 marks to the University of Berlin, with the proviso that the money shall not become available until two departments are open to women students.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

Not Chinese but Japanese are the greatest rice eaters. Each Japanese man on an average 300 pounds of rice in the course of a year.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

WS TO WTACHES.

Everybody carries a watch nowadays—men, women, girls and boys. Prices range from \$1 to as many thousands as one cares to expend in jeweled settings. The \$1 watch of ten keeps just as good time as the \$5,000 one. Did you ever consider the amount of labor performed by a good watch in its lifetime of fifty years? The balance vibrates 18,000 times an hour, 422,000 times a day, or 157,680,000 times a year. The hair spring makes an equal number of vibrations, and there is the same number of ticks from the escapement. Multiply 157,680,000 by 50 and you have 7,884,000,000 pulsations. Yet the watch is in good condition at the end of half a century of labor.

"Whom do you take after, Bertie—your pa or your ma?" "Neither of 'em. Ma an' me takes together. Pa gits wot's left—if there is any left."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or im perfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh of the Eustachian Tube, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sent for circulars, free. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are in the United States 1,470,000 people over ten who cannot speak English. Besides these there are 72,000 Indians. The majority of these are Germans.

ROUND TRIP HOME-SEEKERS EXCURSIONS.

On August 18th, also September 1st and 15th, 1903, round trip tickets will be issued from Chicago and St. Paul at single first-class fares, plus \$2.00 to points on the Great Northern Ry. in the states of Minnesota, Oregon, Idaho, Washington also to all points in British Columbia reached via Great Northern Ry. These tickets are valid for return passage within 21 days from date of issue.

Full information as to stop over privileges, etc., by calling on or writing Charles W. Graves, District Passenger Agent, 6 King St., west, Room 12, Toronto, Ont.

ONCE MEANT AUTHORITY.

Origin of Custom of Wearing Rings Lost in Antiquity.

The custom of wearing rings to adorn the hand is of such remote date that all attempts to trace its origin are lost in the obscurity of antiquity; but the primary intention of this practice, in early ages of the world, appears to have been as an emblem of authority and government; and this was symbolically communicated by delivering a ring to the person on whom they were intended to be conferred.

In conformity to this ancient usage the Christian church employed the ring in the ceremony of marriage (which was first adopted by the Greek church) as a symbol of authority which the husband gave to his wife over his household and of the earthly goods with which he thus endowed her.

Under the Roman Consuls, rings were at first manufactured of iron, and worn only soldiers, and that upon the third finger of the left hand, hence denominated the ring finger. Increasing wealth soon superseded an ornament of this inferior material by introducing rings of more costly materials, and these made of gold were afterward so very general that it is related after the celebrated battle of Cannae Hannibal sent a bushel of them to the Senators at Carthage, of which he had despoiled the slain and prisoners.

Under the Emperors, the common soldiers, and even freedmen, wore gold rings, although they were originally prohibited unless personally given by the Emperor. The petitions soliciting this privilege became, however, so numerous that Justinian was tired of their importunity and ultimately permitted all who thought proper to bestow these rings of love, that kind of double-edged sword which was often worn by the lover, the other half by his "soul's delight" called the gemmow, or grimmal, ring, stands pre-eminent. Upward of twenty instances might be quoted from Shakespeare mentioning the use of this kind of ring.

ROUND TRIP RATES VIA UNION PACIFIC.

To many points in the states of Colorado, Utah, California, Montana, Oregon and Washington from Minneapolis River Terminal—Council Bluffs to Kansas City inclusive. \$17.50 to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, daily to Sept. 30.

\$30.50 to Ogden and Salt Lake City daily to Sept. 30. \$44.50 to Spokane Aug. 4 and 18. Sept. 1 and 15. \$53.00 to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle Aug. 4 and 18, Sept. 1 and 15.

\$42.00 to San Francisco and Los Angeles Aug. 1 to 14 inclusive. \$48.00 to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle Aug. 1 to 14 inclusive. \$50.00 to San Francisco and Los Angeles Oct. 11 to 17 inclusive.

For full information address R. F. Carter, T.P.A., 14 James Building, Toronto, Canada. J. B. Choate, G. A., 126 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.



Blue Ribbon Tea is "hill grown" Ceylon tea. The best tea because it grows slowly in the cool mountain air and obtains all the fragrance and deliciousness the plant can extract from a soil rich in these properties. A nerve-nourishing tea—a sense-pleasing tea—invaluable for brain-workers—solacing and comforting.

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

Black, Mixed Ceylon Green 40c. Should be Fifty Ask for the Red Label

OUR BRANDS.

King Edward 1000s

"Headlight" 500s

"Eagle" 1000 & 2000s

"Victoria"

"Little Comet"

PARLOR MATCHES

HULL, CANADA

Don't Experiment with other and inferior brands, USE EDDY'S

THE RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN AND THE MASAI WARRIORS.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT. On the occasion of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's recent visit to Mombasa, East Africa, a torchlight war dance by the picturesque Masai warriors was given in his honour. In this connection a striking incident, as showing the world-wide use of Holloway's famous remedies, is illustrated by the accompanying photograph, taken on the spot by a correspondent of The Sphere. Indeed,



The Masai warrior carrying his grease pot along from the lobe of his right ear. The pot in this case was a HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT jar, and the lobe of the ear had been stretched to get round the pot.

THE PILLS are a wonderfully prompt and effective, but gentle and benign, remedy for all disorders of the liver and bowels. They cleanse and thoroughly regulate the system. Females should never be without them.

THE OINTMENT is the greatest healing agent known for Old Sores and all skin affections. Rheumatism and Scalds yield to its influence quite magically, as also most throat and chest troubles.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford Street (late 533, Oxford Street), London.

PATENTS

Any "Poor Mr. Billion has been in a railway smash and is sinking fast."—Bella: "Dear me! How sad. And I only refused him last April!" "Bridget, did the dog eat much when he got into the pantry?" "Shure, mum, he ate everything but the dog biscuit."

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians. A slow-match is made of rope steeped in a solution of saltpetre and lime water.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend. An excellent and pleasant disinfectant is made of 9 per cent. essence of thyme and 18 per cent. essence of geranium mixed in alcohol.

Rupture

We are getting them, let them. When no other time will hold them they come to us. That's our job as you can see. It's the edge of the world, too, but you can't see it. You may get it, you may not, but you will see it. It's the edge of the world, too, but you can't see it. You may get it, you may not, but you will see it.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE

Has successor RESIDENTIAL School for GIRLS. Gives Academic, Matrimonial, and Social Training. For full particulars apply to the Principal, 105 Bay St., Toronto.

INFANTS' DELIGHT Toilet Soap

Best for Big Folks & Little Folks. JOHN TAYLOR & CO. Perfumers and Soap Makers TORONTO.

ISSUE NO. 33-03

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1903.

The bulletin of the Provincial Board of Health for June shows that tuberculosis, or consumption, is the cause of more deaths than all other diseases. It shows that but very few counties or districts are free from this disease. In Hastings county 11 deaths are reported from this cause for the month of June. The annual meeting of the Executive Health Officers of Ontario is called to meet in Peterborough on Sept. 10th and 11th.

Ontario is coming rapidly to the front in all important industries—particularly the profitable ones. Nobody believed twenty years ago that Canada would ever produce her own sugar. The latest tests by the Government of Ontario and the Dominion, as also the United States Government, go to show that best sugar is destined to supplant cane sugar at no distant day. Its cheapness, superior quality, and large profits, to both farmer and factory, indicate this. The very large factory being established at Peterborough makes the fifth large one for the Province of Ontario.

The Montreal Witness says: "If we are to have twenty-five million people in Canada in ten years, or the half of that number—many of those millions in the North-West—the sooner we get our new railway through our national development, which is a larger question than any sacrifice of money, the principal objection to the government's political part of the Grand Trunk Pacific line is that its effect can hardly but be to defer and delay the pushing through of lines to the lakes, and thence to the prairies. This latter is the one way by which the harvests of the west are to be brought out. While we are departing from commercial considerations to meet political demands and hold-ups, we are letting pass the moment for action along practical lines, and for meeting crying needs. If the line through the northern highlands is to be carried through, let us at least also have a double track Intercolonial line to the Georgian Bay."

A motion was made in the House of Commons the other day to have the railway act amended so as to compel the railways to carry passengers at the rate of two cents per mile. The motion was defeated by 45 to 34, the Government voting against the measure, but four government supporters voting with the minority. This is a change that is urgently needed, and which must come shortly, whether the government says so or not. In Michigan and in New York state, as well as other states the two cent rate prevails, and the railways make it pay by the increased travel it encourages. The Grand Trunk and other railways which run through adjoining states, are compelled to carry passengers at the two cent rate outside of Canada, but as soon as Canadian territory is reached a three cent rate is imposed, thus discriminating against the people of Canada, by whom these same roads have been heavily subsidized. And even a three cent rate is not always adhered to, but in many instances three and a half and four cents is charged. Those who voted against a two cent rate may find this vote to seriously embarrass them when they appeal to the electors, and they deserve to be left at home.

Texas has a local option liquor law, and in the recent elections two-thirds of the state went for prohibition. In two counties the liquor men are making a determined fight. Traversing every fact with which we are familiar, they charge the prohibitionists with intimidating the voters, stuffing the ballot-boxes and juggling the count. They also obtained injunctions to restrain the victorious prohibitionists from closing the saloons. But the county attorneys have given an opinion that the injunctions are illegal, and the saloons are being closed by force and in defiance of the injunctions. The reason given for a prohibitionist victory is creditable to the people of Texas. They have grown tired of the frequency of crimes of violence, which, in nearly all cases, are traced to the drinking habit. It is the custom in the state for everybody to go armed, and when men with revolvers in their hip pockets get drinking and quarrelling, they shoot each other. In this way sorrow, misfortune and misery were inflicted on many families till the public conscience rebelled, and the entire suppression of the liquor trade was seen to be the only way to cope with the evil. It is easier to close the saloons than to disarm the drinkers. The closing of the saloons is probably, indeed, the quickest way to a general disarming. It is clear that the great majority of the people want no saloon.—Witness.

The Pope fainted on Tuesday from overwork.

A terrific cyclone renders 5,000 homeless in Martinique.

Nearly 100 people were suffocated or killed in a Paris underground railway accident.

Pieces of ordnance belonging to the Spanish Armada have been found in Tobemory Bay.

It is expected that the results of the High School examinations will be made public next week.

The King has made a large number of appointments to the Royal Victorian Order in connection with his visit to Ireland.

Largely Increased Immigration.

According to immigration returns supplied by the Department of the Interior, the arrivals for July numbered 11,278. This is a falling off as compared with the previous months of the year, but it so happens that the immigration during July of every year is much smaller than for the other summer months.

For the first seven months of the calendar year 1903 to date of July the returns give a total of 84,415, as against 84,040 for 1902. The British immigrants numbered 39,802, as against 12,804 for the same period of the previous year; the Continental immigrants 29,157, as compared with 21,891, and the immigrants from the United States 28,856, compared with 18,845.

Glen Ross.

From Our Correspondent.

Mrs. T. J. Osborne of Marysville, who has been visiting at Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bowerman's, returned home on Tuesday.

Misses William and Harry Mack of Maynooth, who were the guests of Mr. C. S. Bowerman, went home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley Galt, of Parma, who were the guests of her mother, Mrs. Wagner, on Sunday and Monday, started for home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Boyd and children, of Parry Sound are visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus Hubel's.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Anderson were at Wooler on Tuesday, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Wade.

Mr. Wm. McLachlan, Sr., who was the guest of his son, William, started for home on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bryant, of Stockdale, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, of Sine, on Sunday last.

Mrs. C. A. Down, of Frankford was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Iveson on Tuesday.

Mrs. Knievasser and daughter, of Havelock, are the guests of Mr. and Albert Hagerman.

Madoc Junction Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mrs. H. Ashley and Mrs. E. Bennett have been visiting Mrs. Hamilton, of Prince Edward.

Mrs. J. Smith and daughter, of Campbellford, are spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Jas. Juby.

Mrs. French has returned home after spending a week with her brother, Mr. W. Fitchett, of Tweed.

Farmers are looking brighter as the weather has fared up and the sun shining.

Mrs. E. Bennett took in the excursion to the thousand islands on Saturday.

Mrs. S. Stapley left on Monday last to attend the golden wedding of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. R. Tufts, of Tweed.

The Misses Wellington of Madoc are visiting Miss Bertie McMullen.

Mr. John Cook wears a broad smile. It's a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Townsend spent Sunday at Mr. Jas. Juby's.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Never lend money to a man who speaks of it as a mere trifle.

Milkmen and dancing masters are often at a loss without their pumps.

Soda water is probably so called because there isn't a bit of soda in it.

It's a pity some people don't lose their tempers where they can't find them again.

The average man boasts seventeen times as much about what he's going to do as he does about what he has done.

Rather than climb the golden stairs to Heaven some people find it easier to slide down the banister to the other place.

Some men are so busy reforming everything in general that they haven't time to reform anything in particular.

There's something wrong with the political convention that doesn't either "point with pride" or "view with alarm."

Words of the Wise.

Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from our impatience.—Bishop Horne.

Freethinkers are generally those who never think at all.—Sterne.

He alone is an acute observer who can observe minutely without being observed.—Lavater.

In all things it is better to hope than to despair.—Goethe.

Idleness travels very slowly, and poverty soon overtakes her.—Hunter.

The number of strikers in Russia is half a million, supporting nearly three millions.

Miss Martha Troin, aged 10 years, has reached Berlin, Ont., having travelled alone from West Prussia.

Heavy frost in sections of Orange and Sullivan Counties, New York, Friday night destroyed a large quantity of buckwheat and injured many acres of corn.

Miss Mary Bethune, a graduate of the Belleville General Hospital, has been appointed superintendent of nurses in the Rockwood Hospital for the Insane.

George Rowley, ex-Manager of the Elgin Loan Company of St. Thomas, was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary for forgery, theft and perjury.

According to the report of Miss Carlyle, inspector of factories and shops for Ontario, there are about 50,000 female employees in the factories of the Province.

A party of twelve from Australia are on their way to the Northwest to spy out the land. They are practical farmers, but have found continued droughts and bad times in Australia too discouraging, and hope to soon prove Canada as pictured, and to bring their families over and permanently settle. On their report will depend a certain Australian exodus, now prospective.

ONIONS AND LEMONS.

Said to Be a Protection in Cases of Contagious Disease.

When a mere lad I had often heard it said that the eating of onions and lemons was a protection against contagious diseases, and when about eighteen years of age I had an opportunity to test them for myself. I had spent the winter in the city of New Orleans, where, in the spring, yellow fever of a virulent type made its appearance, causing an urgent demand for nurses, and, having faith in what I had heard of the protective power of onions and lemons, I concluded to take what my friends called a ghastly risk and made application at the Common Street hospital for a position as nurse, was accepted and entered at once upon a line of duty, in commencing which I began the use of raw onions and lemons, alternating weekly with lemon, always taking just before going to bed.

I took no other remedy, although medicine was provided every morning for all attacks. At the expiration of the tenth week I was no longer needed and left in as vigorous health as when I entered the hospital.

On taking my departure I was reminded by the head physician that his medicine had probably preserved my health. Nevertheless a number of nurses and attaches had died of the fever, despite his vaunted medical ability. Before leaving the institution I acquainted the doctor with the fact that I had not used his medicine, but had relied solely upon my onion-lemon treatment, when he said it was a wonder that it had not killed me and if it had that I had deserved it.

On another occasion I had a similar experience with smallpox cases in a northern city, finding the onion and lemon a perfect protection to myself and many of my associates.—Medical Talk.

Twenty three persons were killed in a railway wreck on the Grand Trunk at Durand, Mich., caused by a collision between the two sections of Wallace Bros. circus train, the rear section running into the first. The engineer of the second train states that the air brakes refused to work. The officials of the road state that the air brakes have since been tested and found to be in perfect condition.

The heavy rain and hail storm which passed over the Niagara district on Thursday afternoon of last week did a great amount of damage to the fruit crop. Growers from along the lake shore report the storm as being very violent. Hailstones as large as walnuts fell, and in many cases practically ruined the fruit crop. Further inland the storm was not so severe and comparatively little damage was done.

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No season is quite as hard on fine clothing as the present. One of these suits will serve you well into the fall. The saving to your better garments more than equaling the price we now ask.

If you can use a stylish, perfect fitting, light weight suit, to buy of these will be economy. Every garment is a 1903 design. Our careful buying making them excellent value at regular prices. The lateness of the season brings you this opportunity to save.

The balance of our Men's Summer Suits, in dark and light stripes, were priced up to \$7.00 for \$3.95. All our Light Weight Coats and Trousers one-third off.

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Personally selected by our buyer from the largest looms in the world they offer the newest designs at prices much below what other retailers not having this advantage must charge.

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Fine pure linen, Fringed Towel with red border, 22 in. x 18 in., per pair 16c.

Fine linen, Huck Towel with red or plain border, 36 in. x 20 in., per pair 25c.

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There are hardly enough New Fall Suits for Ladies in yet for special mention. But to those who come to the city we extend an invitation to visit our Mantle Room and see the new styles. More handsome garments have never had a place in our show room—that means something.

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We are not particular that you buy at once. Just as soon you would wait until the range is complete. A look now will give you an idea what is newest and prepare you to choose later.

Ladies fine Black and White Tweed Suit, plain 7-gore flare skirt. Collarless Jacket with deep skirt trimmed with black and white fancy silk strapping down front and on sleeves and belt, very stylish, \$15.00.

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STRONGER THAN DEATH OR A RANSOMED LIFE

CHAPTER V.—Cont.

"At about half-past ten, or a little nearer to eleven, so far as we can fix the hour, Miss Rebecca Blythwood returned. She knocked at the hall-door, which is at the side of the Lodge, under a porch, quietly at first—a special knock used by herself and her niece. There was no answer. Again and again she knocked, louder and louder, till she could hear the echoes through the silent house. Still no answer.

"She came to the door, took a handful of coarse gravel from the walk, and flung it against the large French window of the sitting-room, where her niece usually sat. It struck so hard it broke the glass. But still there was no sound, or show of life in the room or in the house.

"Greatly alarmed, she ran down the lawn, or front garden, to the high-road. A tram-car was passing at the moment. It chanced that an outside seat, though empty, was near her. She called his name—'Robert Weevil.'

"He ran down the steps in a moment, and leaped from the tram-car without stopping it.

"The woman's excited voice and face challenged attention and curiosity, and when she passed back to the house with Mr. Weevil a small crowd followed them. There was a ladder leaning against the side of the house, which poor Bessie Blythwood had used only the day before, tending her roses. Mr. Weevil carried it to the front and set it up against the drawing-room window. By this time Miss Rebecca was quite frenzied with alarm. She insisted on mounting the ladder first, Mr. Weevil standing by for her below, and reached the window, through which the sunshine was now streaming, and entered a wild cry, then she stumbled down blindly, and would have fallen, but Weevil, mounting a step or two, helped her to the ground. Twice she tried to speak to him, pointing wildly to the window, but only an inarticulate muttering was heard; then suddenly, without having uttered a word, she dropped into a dead faint.

"Gentlemen, you will be not surprised at her condition when you learn, as she will tell you in that box, that when looking through the window she saw her niece stretched prone on the floor of the room, right in the blue of the sunshine, her limbs lying loose and her face ghastly pale, her fair hair dishevelled and dabbled with blood.

"While some women in the crowd were attending to Miss Rebecca Blythwood, Weevil in his turn mounted the ladder, thrust his hand through the pane broken by the gravel, opened the fastener and so passed into the room.

"A moment's inspection convinced him that the girl was quite dead. In thirty seconds he was out on the lawn again, ghastly pale and so excited and overcome he could only gasp out the one word 'murder,' which sent half a dozen of the bystanders running for the police.

"Gentlemen, it may be advisable for me at this stage to tell you something about the character and antecedents of this Mr. Robert Weevil, who, as you must divine, is the principal evidence for the prosecution. He has been for some years past in the service of the prisoner at the bar. I believe that he was previously in the service of the prisoner's father to the date of his death. But of this I am not certain at the moment, and it is not material to the case. You will now readily understand what what duty the prosecution succeeded in extracting from this witness the material evidence which it is my duty to lay before you, and the remembrance of those facts will help you to estimate the amount of credence with which that evidence is to be received.

"The witness Robert Weevil, enjoyed in a very unusual degree the confidence of his master, the prisoner at the bar. He was the bearer of many of the letters, presents, and messages that passed between his master and Miss Blythwood in the first ardent stages of their courtship. At a later stage he conveyed his master's excuses and apologies for his silence or his absence. As was perhaps natural, the young lady on more than one occasion vented on the messenger the anger which the master had provoked. But to Robert Weevil the prisoner was always the most generous and considerate of masters. These details may seem immaterial to you, gentlemen, but they are immaterial. But I mention them to dispose beforehand of any suggestion of bias against the prisoner in the evidence of this witness. I now come to the matter of the most vital importance, to which must entreat your earnest attention.

"On the evening before the murder Robert Weevil unexpectedly received permission to spend the following day with his sister, to whom he was much attached, and who resided with her husband in the suburbs. It was by a succession of accidents, with which I need not trouble you, that he chanced to be journeying into town on the roof of the tram-car opposite Laburnham Lodge when Miss Rebecca Blythwood rushed out upon the road. But there was another coincidence still more remarkable, which you shall hear.

"I have already told you that when Miss Rebecca Blythwood fainted, Mr. Weevil mounted the ladder and passed into the room. Though he was only a few seconds there, he made some observations which it is essential you should remember. He found the murdered girl—observe my learned friend, objects to the word 'murdered.' I withdraw it, and substitute the word 'deceased.'

"Weevil, I say, found her lying prone on her back, with her arms spread out like a crucifix. She was plainly shot stone dead, and had made no effort to save herself as she fell. He touched her cheek, and found it still warm. The blood was still coining of this he is quite positive—from the bullet wound behind her ear through which the ball entered the brain. All these facts, as the medical evidence shows, prove that the murder was committed only a few minutes at most before the finding of the body. There is yet another important piece of evidence which makes this quite clear.

"The dead body of the poor girl, which was lying on a revolver, as we will prove to you beyond dispute, was at one time the property of the prisoner. Weevil felt the barrel before he left the room, and found it still warm, plainly from recent discharge.

"Bear these facts well in mind, gentlemen of the jury, and you cannot fail to realize the tremendous importance of the next piece of evidence which this same witness Weevil will be constrained to lay before you. This evidence, I may tell you, has lately come to the knowledge of the Crown. It was not elicited from the witness until his interview with the solicitor for the prosecution.

"Now, it so happened, and this will be confirmed by the other witnesses, that about a hundred yards from the gate that leads from the lawn of Laburnham Lodge on to the high-road, there had been a long stoppage of the tram-car by which Mr. Weevil was traveling. An old lady had lost her basket, and created a disturbance. During that stoppage Mr. Weevil, from the platform of the tram, saw a man come out of the porch of Laburnham Lodge and run rapidly down the lawn to the gate. When he reached the gate the man walked, though with a very rapid pace. He passed by the tram-car on the same side on which Mr. Weevil was sitting. Mr. Weevil saw his face distinctly; it was very pale and had a frightened look, but he will swear, beyond the possibility of mistake or doubt, that the face of the man, of the master, Edgar Wickham, the prisoner at the bar."

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A thrill went through the court at this startling denunciation. The prisoner shivered as from a blow, then drew himself up, and for a moment seemed as if he were going to break in upon the speech by some angry denial.

Vivian Ardel turned his eyes on the witness, Robert Weevil, who sat under the jury-box and had been pointed out to him by Trevor earlier in the day. He saw a middle-aged, middle-sized, solid-looking man, with watery grey eyes and a heavy mouth. The face of this man, on whose words life or death hung, was as void of expression as if the dull features had been fashioned of putty, with grey glass beads for eyes.

The voice of the Attorney-General came in low tone of deep solemnity as he concluded his speech. "Gentlemen," he said, "I would be false to my duty, to the prisoner, to the public, if I were to strain the evidence against him or to exaggerate its importance. The instincts of humanity compel our pity for the young man who stands there to-day, his life depending on a word from your lips. I have had no pleasure in my duty before you, nothing, nothing, nothing, but setting naught down in malice. That duty I have endeavored and shall endeavor to discharge. On the evidence alone you are bound by the oath you have taken to decide. You are the masters of life and death, from whose decision there is no appeal. In the faithful discharge of your duty acquit the prisoner, if you can; convict him, if you must."

"There was a buzz of pleasurable excitement in court as he resumed his seat.

Formal evidence was given. Measurements, mips, models were deposed to with that minute precision that is only seen in a murder case, and the lawyers showed their smartness sparing over technicalities that could have no real bearing on the issue.

The strained attention of the audience began to relax a little, when the name "Robert Weevil" was called, and the chief witness, the man on whose word the dead issue hung, shambled into the box.

Weevil proved a deadly witness; more deadly for the manifest and almost painful reluctance with which his evidence was given. The Attorney-General, as was his wont, had understated the case. Descriptions of the violent scenes between the prisoner and the dead girl were slowly drawn from the witness. One by one all the damning facts detailed by the Attorney-General were provided. Each link of the evidence was laid and welded into an unbroken chain. The story was told with a matter-of-fact simplicity that seemed to bear the hall-mark of truth.

Before his direct evidence was over, he had raised up a blank, solid wall of hard facts, which Trevor, who had risen to cross-examine him, knew not where or how to assail.

But the judge said, "It suits your convenience, Mr. Trevor. I think we will adjourn now. It is past four o'clock."

No one could believe the hour was so late, so fast the time flew. Then the clerk's "God Save the Queen" closed the proceedings for the day, and the court emptied itself rapidly, and the prisoner went back to his cell to keep company with death.

CHAPTER VI.

"Well," said Trevor to Vivian Ardel at last. They were to dine together at Ardel's house, and had walked a mile of their way from court in silence. "Well, what do you think now?"

"Let me have your thoughts first. You know more of such matters than I do."

"It is a hopeless case. In all my experience I never knew a case so hopeless."

"But the witness Weevil, what do you think of him? He seemed to me to be something repulsive about the man. It may be my keen interest in the prisoner made me feel so, for the man's evidence was fairly given and had the ring of truth. Then, you see, it seemed so perfectly to the rest of the case, that I am sure I am glad, anyway, the court adjourned when it did. I had not a notion how to start my cross-examination, and a false start with such a witness would have been fatal. Now, at least, I will have the Sunday to think over."

He forgot, in his perplexity, that he had asked for Ardel's opinion, and for a little time they were both silent again, each busy with his own thoughts.

With a quiet side glance, the doctor noted how haggard and nervous his friend was, and he dexterously set the talk going again, this time keeping clear of the trial. "In literature and science Trevor was well abreast of the age; Ardel far in advance of it. Soon the conversation descended to the latest novel; the latest play; the latest machine of science—all these things they touched, lightly or gravely. In that pretense of human games of matching, contrasting, and interchanging thoughts, which is called conversation, the time went by swiftly, and the wretched pining alone in his cell, with horror-haunted eyes fixed on the coming death, was more than half forgotten.

follow's face is still before me; the mere thought of it makes me shiver."

"You think him innocent?" "I don't think about that, I tell you. I only remember that he is in danger—deadly danger. I cannot bear to watch the man standing face to face with death, sweating the cold sweat of horror. At the night my imagination plays me a strange trick, compelling me to stand in his place, and look at the coming death out of his eyes. At times his agony is mine."

"Keep clear of the trial, then, for the future."

No; I am willing to suffer, if it helps me to help him, and I believe I can."

"You have found a weak point in the Crown's case, then?" "I hope so. I suspected it when I read the brief. The sight of the witness has confirmed my suspicion. Trevor, I am convinced that man Weevil is lying."

"I had my doubts of him myself; but his story is plain and clear, and fits, as I have said, so well the admitted facts of the case, there is no chance to break him down."

"There is one chance, I believe. Can we get to speak to him?"

"Certainly. But—"

"Answer my questions for a moment, like a good fellow. Can you manage a friendly, confidential interview with the man?"

(To be continued.)

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF WOMAN.

Events That Would Have Turned Out Otherwise But for Her.

Many as the cases are of battles won through the agency of women of the type of Boadicea and Joan of Arc, there can be no denying the fact that equally numerous, if not more so, are those of victories spoiled by the fair sex and of battles lost owing to feminine machinations. Perhaps some instances in point may be of general interest.

France can point to a number of cases in which victories connected with the republic have been spoiled by the women, and the whole course of events changed in consequence. For example, the fall of Gen. Boulanger was brought about by a member of the fair sex. But for the Viscountess de Bonnemain there is the chance that he might have become the ruler of France.

The lady induced him to pay her a visit on the night of his election as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, when had he refrained from so doing and instead marched upon the Elysee, as his partisans begged him to do, the history of the country might have been entirely altered.

Somewhat similar is the Old World case of Hannibal, whose wife was the unintentional cause of his fall and the failure of his once successful armies. The great General was so foolish as to marry at a time when he should have been devoting all his time to the conduct of military affairs. His troops became utterly demoralized during the period of his "honeymoon," with the result that they were rendered quite unfit for arduous service, and never regained their former standard of discipline.

Again, in this connection, there is the case of James IV. of Scotland, who is said to have lost the famous battle of Flodden Field through a woman. It is argued that if the King had seized the opportunity given him of occupying a favored position wherein to meet the English forces the battle that ensued might have had a very different ending from what it had. But James, lured by the charms of a titled lady whose charms had captivated him, and so it was that the southern troops were allowed an opportunity of choosing a suitable position, which could never have been secured had the monarch not hesitated. The lady was a certain nobleman's wife named Heron, and was very beautiful.

The noted Russian General, Panov, was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death a year or two ago, thanks to a woman—one of his own family, in fact. She gave evidence against him and other officers in the Czar's service, and through her the Empire was deprived of some of her best soldiers. The monarch owes like this, but there are also numerous ones that come more precisely within the meaning of this article.

A woman, too, is reported to have lost Alsace and Lorraine to the French, and helped to bring about the Franco-Prussian War, by regularly learning the results of the French Cabinet meetings, while the was entertaining one of the Ministers, the report of these results being despatched to Germany without delay.

DAIRY IN THE HOT WEATHER.

The tin pails and cans after a thorough scalding and cleaning should be put out in the air and sun, bottom side up.

If the butter sticks to the butter-walker, scald with boiling water

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY.

Refrigerator eggs are as wholesome as fresh eggs for cooking purposes.

"Persistent insomnia, unwanted irritability and dread of grappling with business problems are danger signals of general nervous breakdown."

"The annual vacation is one of the most efficient weapons against breakdown for those who live in the intense modern life. A well known physician used to say that he could do a year's work in eleven months, but not in twelve."

"The average mortality from typhoid fever is three times as great in American as in European cities. The cities of the United States which suffer most from this disease are Washington, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and Providence, in that order."

"The poorest patient in a hospital," says Professor Keen, "is the one who is not properly cared for, and his case is more carefully investigated by bacteriological, chemical, and clinical methods, than are the well to do in their own homes."

Whereas Great Britain grows 360 lb. of grain per head of her population, the North American output is 22,228 lb. per head.

ON THE FARM.

TIE WATER.

We hear enough of the importance of a supply of good water at the factory or creamery but seldom a strong argument for good water for the cow. The importance of a plentiful supply of water for dairy cows is well understood, but unfortunately its quality is less frequently taken into consideration. It does not happen frequently enough that what the cows have to drink would be thought good enough for their owner to use at the house.

Water from a constantly running stream is usually good enough for cows unless the water is contaminated by factories or drainage from a town not far away. Running water purifies itself, and even where the wind pump, rigged with a drinking purpose, in one place may be practically pure a few miles away.

It is a rare thing to find a pond in which the water is good for dairy cows. This is especially true where the pond is small and the cows are allowed to wade into it and keep the water full of particles of earth and filth. Such a pond becomes an abomination during the hot weather, and while cows are not particularly susceptible to the bad effect of drinking they should not be allowed to.

DRINK SUCH WATER.

It is possible on almost every farm in this country where springs are inconvenient to secure a plentiful supply of pure water from wells, and if these are equipped with a ground wind pump, rigged with a tank and automatic device, a constant supply of fresh water may be kept on tap without more than a few minutes' attention occasionally. Gasoline engines have now been perfected to such an extent that they are very easily handled and can be operated by any one after a little instruction. Where the wells are deep or where they are necessarily near the building the gasoline engine comes in very handy, as it can be used for a good many purposes besides pumping water.

This is also true of wind mills, though the gasoline engine works whether there is wind or not and this makes it handy when pumping, grinding feed, cutting feed, and other similar work which needs doing at times when the wind is not sufficiently strong to furnish power.

We have in mind several farms where pipes carry the water from a well near the house or barn to the near-by pasture fields, delivering it in tanks, which may be filled by opening a faucet, a work that takes but little time.

This may seem a rather costly way of furnishing water, but very often it is cheaper to buy the pipe than it would be to dig a well at the place.

WHERE IT IS MOST EEEDED.

If the fields are properly arranged several faucets may be attached to one line of pipe and most of the fields on the average farm supplied by laying only one line of pipe along the fence dividing the fields.

Sometimes the water from a pond can be utilized by fencing the outside and building a drinking place outside the fence, but such water is warm in hot weather and none too clean late in the season.

The notion that cows prefer drinking creek water is not borne out by the facts. We have in mind a herd of cows which have water basins in their stalls. The basins are filled by the windmill from the creek and by the windmill to drink from it in the pasture, reserving their drinking time until they come to the barn. This may seem like taking advantage of the cows, but it has always looked to us as though a cow, on succulent herbage, did not require water and felt less thirst more after water or during the grain feed in the barn than at any other time. They who feed and care for the cow as she wants make the money. There should be a lesson in this.

DAIRY IN THE HOT WEATHER.

The tin pails and cans after a thorough scalding and cleaning should be put out in the air and sun, bottom side up.

If the butter sticks to the butter-walker, scald with boiling water

thoroughly twice. Then put on plenty of ice-cold water, scour thoroughly with salt, and apply cold water until the worker is all thoroughly cooled. If it should still stick scald and scour again. This has never failed with me.

Run the finger-nail up and down the churn frequently to see if it is perfectly clean. Use soda and plenty of hot water and a stiff brush to clean the churn.

Churn often. Do not let cream stand after it has reached the proper condition. You cannot make good butter from old cream. Churn at as low a temperature as possible, not above 60 degrees, and stop the churn as soon as it separates, and the granules are small. The butter-milk is more easily washed out with less loss of flavor. Transfer the butter from the churn to the tub or print as quickly as possible. Do not leave it standing about.

A half-pound print, with the initials of the farm, or some appropriate design, and wrapped in parchment paper, cannot help please the eye, and when the quality of the butter is A 1 you please the palate and you have perfection. Such a production will always bring an extra price.

the temperature of the cream in the churn gets much above 60 degrees, the butter will be soft. A deep well is a good place for cream storage before churning. Churning should be done at least twice a week and old cream not mixed with new.

A quart of buttermilk makes a good starter for the next lot of cream.

Milk should never stand over thirty-six hours in summer before skimming. Drain off the milk from the skimmer quite carefully. Stir the cream far daily, moving all the cream in the jar with the stirrer. Stir the cream when being poured into the churn. Early morning is the best time to churn.

RULES TO HELP ON PROFITS.

The following suggestions for helping increase dairy profits are credited to the Vermont Dairymen's Association.

Stables should be well ventilated, lighted and drained; should have tight floors, walls and be plainly constructed.

No musty or dirty litter no strong smelling material and no manure should remain in the stable longer than is absolutely necessary.

Whitewash the stable once or twice a year. Would recommend using land plaster in manure gutters daily.

Feed no dry, dusty fodder previously to milking. If dusty sprinkle it before it is fed.

Keep stable and dairy room in clean condition.

Keep only healthy cows. Promptly remove suspected animals.

Remove the milk promptly from the stable to a clean, dry room, where the air is pure and sweet.

Strain the milk through a clean flannel cloth or through two or three thicknesses of cheese cloth.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a genuine and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding, and painful piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your druggist or dealer to show you a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment. It is a sure cure for your money back if not cured. See a box at all dealers of EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

CURE DRUNKENNESS.

In Norway drunkenness is punished by imprisonment. When a man is incarcerated he has a loaf and wine morning and evening. Bread is served in a wooden bowl full of wine, in which it has been soaking for an hour. The first day the drunkard swallows his allowance willingly enough. The second day is somewhat less pleasing, and at the end of the eighth or ten days prisoners have been known to abstain altogether from the food thus pitilessly presented. Except in rare instances, the drunkard is radically cured by this treatment.

Our Uganda Protectorate possesses not only the largest lake in Africa, but also the biggest swamp and the largest forest. It also can show the highest African mountain with 100 square miles of ice and snow right on the Equator.

Aerate and cool the milk as soon as it is straining is retarded. If the milk is left off the cans, cover with cloths or mosquito netting.

Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled, nor allow it to freeze.

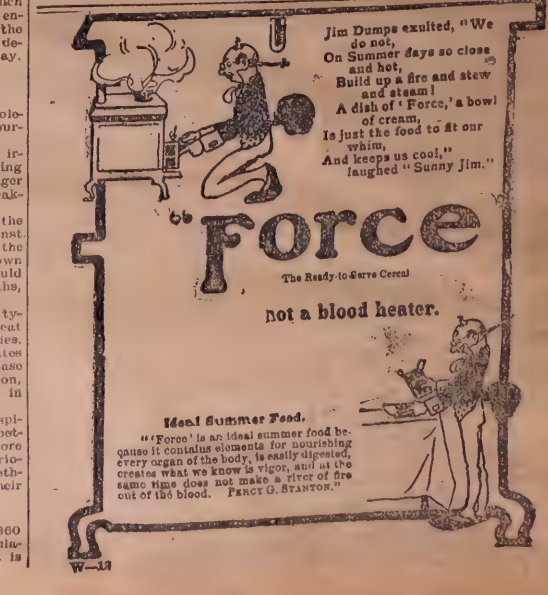
She Nursed the Sick And Ruined Her Health

For Months Mrs. Mylos Lay a Hopeless Sufferer From Nervous Prostration and Gradually Grew Weaker and Weaker.

Mrs. John Mylos, Sr., of South Woodside, Essex Co., Ont., is well known throughout the surrounding country because of her work among the sick and suffering, and it was in the account of her exertion in this regard that her health broke down and she lay weak and helpless, a victim of nervous prostration. Doctors could not help her and she resolved to try Dr. Chase's Nervous Food. As a result she has been thoroughly restored and by recommending this treatment to others has been the means of bringing back health and happiness to many a weakened and discouraged sufferer from diseases of the nerve.

Mrs. Mylos writes: "When I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nervous Food I was confined to my bed with what the doctors said was nervous prostration. My stomach was very weak and I could not sleep at any length of time. Nervous shills and trembling would come over me at times and I seemed to be getting weaker and weaker all the time. There were also pains on top of the head which caused me much suffering and anxiety. After using half a dozen boxes of

Dr. Chase's Nervous Food—I began to gain in weight and to feel stronger. Since then I have been gradually restored to health and in looking back can say that the improvement has been something wonderful. I used in all forty boxes of this preparation and feel it a duty as well as a privilege to recommend it to all who are suffering from nervous disorders. Several persons to whom I have described my case have used it and been cured and I am sure that I owe my present good health, if not life itself to Dr. Chase's Nervous Food. Nervous prostration and exhaustion, headache, dyspepsia, dizzy and fainting spells, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, feelings of weakness, depression, and despondency are overcome by this treatment. Words do not do it, hand in hand with it. Though gradual, the results are all the more certain and lasting, and by noting your increase in weight, you can prove to yourself that this is not a humbug. Satisfaction that you have gained in being added. Fifty cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto.



Jim Dumps exulted, "We do not, On Summer days so close and hot, Build up a fire and stew and steam A dish of cream, Is just the food to stir our whim, And keeps us cool," laughed "Sunny Jim."

Force

The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

not a blood heater.

Ideal Summer Food.

"Force" is an ideal summer food because it contains elements for nourishing every organ of the body, is easily digested, and what we know is vigor, and at the same time does not make a fiber of the out of the blood. FRANK O. STANTON.

23 KILLED-A SCORE INJURED

Fatal Collision of Two Circus Trains on the Grand Trunk.

A despatch from Durand, Mich., says: Wallace Bros.' circus trains were wrecked in the Grand Trunk yards here on Friday and 28 men, mostly employees of the circus, were killed. Twenty more were injured, some fatally. The show was traveling in two sections over the Grand Trunk tracks from Lansing to Lapeer, and the accident, it is said, was caused by the failure of the second section of the train to stop on time. The second section, which was the first at full speed, the engine of the second section and four cars of the first section were completely demolished. Much valuable property was destroyed, and the loss to the circus people will probably be very heavy. Some of the victims were people attached to the train. These include Trainermaster J. McCarthy, of the Grand Trunk. Some of the animals were killed.

AN APPALLING SCENE.

The scene after the collision was appalling. The wreckage was strewn and piled high. The shrieks of the injured and the howling of the frightened animals could be heard above the hiss of the escaping steam and the excited shouts of the rescuers. It was some hours before the injured were rescued from the wrecked cars. Some of them were in terrible agony, and it is thought that seven more will die.

INJURED CARED FOR.

A wrecking crew was on the scene in a very few minutes. All the physicians and trained nurses in town were sent for, and those in nearby places were rushed to the scene on handcars. The Hotel Richelieu was converted into a temporary hospital, and scores of volunteers, with stretchers were in readiness. The dead, many of them so terribly mangled that identification seemed impossible, were laid on the grass, a short distance from the scene. By six o'clock a corps of twelve physicians had arrived at the work. Four of the injured died at the hospital before 8 o'clock. When the wrecking crews had finished, seventeen dead men

were lying on the ground awaiting removal to the morgue. The circus performers were on the rear of the moving train and escaped injury. Wallace Bros. say that their loss will be heavy, but have given no estimate of it as yet. This is the second wreck that the Wallace shows have suffered within a month.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

A despatch from Montreal says: The G. T. R. management issues the following official statement of the accident:—At 9.30 on Friday morning a second section of Wallace's circus trains collided with rear end of first section just west of Durand, Mich., due to engineer Probst, of the second, not having his engine under control coming into the yards. The collision resulted in destroying the caboose of the first section and an old sleeping car which was occupied by tent and animal men belonging to the circus. It is reported that a number are killed and injured. Among the killed are Trainermaster J. W. McCarthy and Special Agent Large, of the Railway Company, and Assistant Special Agent Foley, Road Foreman of Engines, J. Hazel, of the Railway Company, and Master of Transportation Thorpe, of the Circus Company, who were also in the caboose, are among the injured. The circus was enroute from Charlotte to Lapeer, Mich., where they were to exhibit.

BRAKES WOULD NOT WORK.

Engineer Probst, Fireman Colter, and Head Brakesman Benedict, who was also on the engine of the second section, say that if the brakes had worked there would have been no collision. Fireman Colter and Brakesman Benedict jumped, but Engineer Probst remained at his post trying to get the brake to work until his train was within less than a hundred feet of train No. 2, he then jumped. He was shaken up, as was the fireman and brakesman. None of the crew of either train was hurt. General Manager F. H. McGuigan, of the Grand Trunk System, was on his way from Chicago to Montreal, and arrived at the scene on the passenger train at 7 a.m. He immediately took charge of the work of clearing the track and caring for the injured and dead.

London town was at bat in its half of the fourth inning of the second game. Over 10,000 persons had assembled to see a double-header between Philadelphia and Boston. The accident was indirectly due to a quarrel between two drunken men on the street. A crowd was attracted to the narrow walk over the bleachers. The walk became crowded and without a moment's warning two hundred feet of it fell to the sidewalk below, carrying all who were on it. The roar made by the falling timber created a panic. The spectators on the bleachers rushed into the playing field. The ball players and others tried to stop the mad rush, but they were swept aside. Several persons were badly hurt in the crush.

A SCENE OF HORROR.

Outside the grandstand was one of horror. Some of the injured were buried under the wreckage. Others were lying in the gutters and dozens were stretched out in Fifteenth-street on the car tracks. Willing hands cared for the injured, and all the houses in the vicinity were thrown open to the victims, while ambulances and wrecking cars from the street car barns were being hurried to the scene. One wrecking car was quickly filled with helpless men and rushed to St. Joseph's Hospital, more than two miles away. Others of the injured were quickly loaded into wagons and hurried to the Samaritan, St. Mary's, the Jewish or St. Luke's Hospitals.

At the hospitals the injured were laid out in the hallways and every other available place, patients even giving up their beds. As soon as news of the accident spread, scores sought relatives and friends. Men pushed their way through the crowd, and frantic women appealed to the police for permission to enter the hospitals to find out whether or not their people were interested in was there. The police, however, kept everybody back in order to give the hospital attendants an opportunity to work. It is estimated that fully 100 persons were injured who went direct to their homes.

An examination of the walk after the accident showed many of the wooden supports, which extended three feet beyond the wall to be rotten.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Prominent Newspaper Man of Dundas Attempts Suicide.

A despatch from Dundas says:—Alex F. Pirie, editor of the Dundas Banner, who is well known all over the Dominion, shot himself Saturday evening about 9 o'clock. It is supposed that grief over his wife's death led him to make the attempt on his life. He had spent the evening with his wife in the city of the W. E. Sanford Company, and T. H. Bogue. The three had sat chatting for some time. Mr. Bogue went home and Robinson Pirie suggested a stroll. "Wait a minute till I run upstairs," was his cousin's reply to the suggestion. In a few minutes Robinson Pirie was startled to hear a shot. He hurried upstairs to find his cousin stretched out on the floor with the blood streaming from a bullet hole in his temple. The wounded man had evidently placed the weapon close to his head, for the bullet went right through the brain. Robinson Pirie rushed for Dr. Ross. When they returned they found the injured man sitting up on the bed. He held a photograph of his dead wife in his hand and was looking fondly at it. In answer to questions, he made muttered replies, in which his wife's name was repeated over and over again, but he could give no connected account of what led him to shoot himself.

Dr. Olmsted with Dr. Ross attempted to remove the bullet. They did not succeed, although they relieved the pain by the use of the brain, and they say there is just a chance of his getting over it.

Mr. Pirie is about 50 years of age. He has a family of four sons, three of whom are in Manitoba.

HUDSON'S BAY EXPEDITION

Party Will Leave Halifax Towards End of August.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Mr. A. P. Lowe, who has charge of the expedition which will explore Hudson's Bay by the Government for the purpose of investigating the fisheries there, is busily engaged in perfecting his plans. Representatives of the Departments of Public Works, Agriculture, Interior, and Marine are in the city, gathering information for their respective branches. The expedition will leave Halifax about the latter part of the month.

ENORMOUS HAILSTONES.

Sheep Killed and Crops Ruined by Storm in Colorado.

A Denver, Col., despatch says: Details of the storm which swept along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and Southern Wyoming show it to have been much more severe than was reported. In the neighborhood of Grand and Eaton in the northern part of Colorado, chunks of ice, measured in some instances ten inches in length, fell. Sheep were struck dead. Farm houses and barns were wrecked and crops ruined. Near Greeley a man was rendered unconscious by the hail. The damage in and around Lafayette is estimated at \$200,000.

FIRE ON STRIKERS.

Three Men Killed and a Score Wounded in Melee.

A Kiofi, Russia, despatch says: Three men were killed and 24 wounded Thursday when the Cossacks fired on and charged the strikers who were attempting to interfere with railroad traffic. The rioters number 2,000. A magistrate, an officer, and several soldiers were injured by stones.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc. in Trade Centres.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—Wheat—The market is quiet, with only a limited demand for Ontario wheat. No. 1 white and red winter, old, quoted at 74½ to 75; new at 72 to 73; low rates to mills. Manitoba wheat is firmer. No. 1 hard quoted at 81½ to 82; No. 2, 80½ to 81; No. 3, 79½ to 80; No. 4, 78½ to 79; No. 5, 77½ to 78; No. 6, 76½ to 77; No. 7, 75½ to 76; No. 8, 74½ to 75; No. 9, 73½ to 74; No. 10, 72½ to 73; No. 11, 71½ to 72; No. 12, 70½ to 71; No. 13, 69½ to 70; No. 14, 68½ to 69; No. 15, 67½ to 68; No. 16, 66½ to 67; No. 17, 65½ to 66; No. 18, 64½ to 65; No. 19, 63½ to 64; No. 20, 62½ to 63; No. 21, 61½ to 62; No. 22, 60½ to 61; No. 23, 59½ to 60; No. 24, 58½ to 59; No. 25, 57½ to 58; No. 26, 56½ to 57; No. 27, 55½ to 56; No. 28, 54½ to 55; No. 29, 53½ to 54; No. 30, 52½ to 53; No. 31, 51½ to 52; No. 32, 50½ to 51; No. 33, 49½ to 50; No. 34, 48½ to 49; No. 35, 47½ to 48; No. 36, 46½ to 47; No. 37, 45½ to 46; No. 38, 44½ to 45; No. 39, 43½ to 44; No. 40, 42½ to 43; No. 41, 41½ to 42; No. 42, 40½ to 41; No. 43, 39½ to 40; No. 44, 38½ to 39; No. 45, 37½ to 38; No. 46, 36½ to 37; No. 47, 35½ to 36; No. 48, 34½ to 35; No. 49, 33½ to 34; No. 50, 32½ to 33; No. 51, 31½ to 32; No. 52, 30½ to 31; No. 53, 29½ to 30; No. 54, 28½ to 29; No. 55, 27½ to 28; No. 56, 26½ to 27; No. 57, 25½ to 26; No. 58, 24½ to 25; No. 59, 23½ to 24; No. 60, 22½ to 23; No. 61, 21½ to 22; No. 62, 20½ to 21; No. 63, 19½ to 20; No. 64, 18½ to 19; No. 65, 17½ to 18; No. 66, 16½ to 17; No. 67, 15½ to 16; No. 68, 14½ to 15; No. 69, 13½ to 14; No. 70, 12½ to 13; No. 71, 11½ to 12; No. 72, 10½ to 11; No. 73, 9½ to 10; No. 74, 8½ to 9; No. 75, 7½ to 8; No. 76, 6½ to 7; No. 77, 5½ to 6; No. 78, 4½ to 5; No. 79, 3½ to 4; No. 80, 2½ to 3; No. 81, 1½ to 2; No. 82, ½ to 1; No. 83, 0 to ½; No. 84, 0 to ½; No. 85, 0 to ½; No. 86, 0 to ½; No. 87, 0 to ½; No. 88, 0 to ½; No. 89, 0 to ½; No. 90, 0 to ½; No. 91, 0 to ½; No. 92, 0 to ½; No. 93, 0 to ½; No. 94, 0 to ½; No. 95, 0 to ½; No. 96, 0 to ½; No. 97, 0 to ½; No. 98, 0 to ½; No. 99, 0 to ½; No. 100, 0 to ½.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter.—The receipts of butter continue good, and prices generally unchanged. The demand is chiefly for fine grades. We quote:—Choice No. 1, 15 to 16; selected No. 2, 14 to 15; uniform color No. 3, 13 to 14; ordinary grades, store packed, 12½ to 13; secondary prints, 11 to 12; solids, 11½ to 12.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs firm. Cured meats are steady, with a good demand. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 10 to 10½; in ton and case lots. Pork, mess, \$19 to \$20; do., short cut, \$22.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—The export cattle trade was quiet. The Western Market to-day, and sales were slow, and in most instances at lower prices than last week.

The heavy deliveries of export cattle are causing a slight congestion thereof in the market, and hence buyers were not inclined to operate unsupplied on a cheaper basis than prevailed last week.

There were a fairly large number of exporters' of excellent quality offered, and as high as \$5.15 was obtained for at least one load, by Crawford and Hunnisett, as may be seen by the list of transactions given below.

The butcher trade was quiet, and the quality of this class of cattle brought forward was not extra good, there being too many rough and inferior animals to suit the demand. Consequently this class suffered most severely in the decline.

There was a little inquiry for feeders and stockers, and a few loads sold at current quotations. Values in those are inclined to be easier in sympathy with the declines in the local export market.

The values of sheep kept up well, and despite the large deliveries all offered were sold. Spring lambs, however, sold considerably below last week's prices, and the prospects are that they will remain low.

The run amounted to 81 cars, containing 910 cattle, 2,308 sheep, 1,700 hogs, and 64 calves.

The market for exporters' was dull at \$4.40 to \$5 per cwt., with 10 or 15c extra paid in a few instances.

There was little change in butchers' to report. We quote as follows: Picked lots, \$4.25 to \$4.50; good loads, \$3.75 to \$4.30; common, \$3 to \$3.70; rough and inferior, \$2.50 to \$3; canners, \$2 up.

There was a steady inquiry for stockers and feeders. Quotations follow: Feeders, steers of good quality, 900 to 1,000 lbs., at \$4 to \$4.50; stockers, 1 year to 2-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs., \$3 to \$3.50; culls, same price, \$2.50 per cwt., and upwards.

About thirty milch cows sold at \$25 to \$48 each.

The sheep trade was quiet, and lambs were dull and to 1½c less. We quote: Lambs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; export wools, \$3.50 to \$3.80; culls, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.; culls, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each.

Calves sold at 4 to 5c per lb. Hogs were steady and unchanged. We quote: Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., \$6.50; fats and lights, 25c less.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 11.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring demand; winter, strong for red; No. 1 white, 80c; No. 2 red, 81c. Corn—Strong for yellow; No. 2 yellow, 57½c; No. 2 corn, 56½c. Oats—Fairly active and steady; No. 2 white, new,

37½c; No. 2 mixed, 35c, barley—Nothing doing. Rye—No. 2, 63½c. Minneapolis, Aug. 11.—Wheat closed—79½c; December, 79½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 87½c; No. 2 Northern, 86½c; No. 2 Northern, 84½ to 85c; No. 3 Northern, 81 to 84c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 11.—Peas, 60c high freight, 72c; barley, 55c; corn, 58½c; clover, 48c; oats, No. 2, 38 to 38½c; in store here; flaxseed, \$1.15 on track; feed barley, 50c; No. 3 barley, 52½c; corn, 60c; No. 3 yellow, 54c; No. 4, 53c; No. 5, 52c; No. 6, 51c; No. 7, 50c; No. 8, 49c; No. 9, 48c; No. 10, 47c; No. 11, 46c; No. 12, 45c; No. 13, 44c; No. 14, 43c; No. 15, 42c; No. 16, 41c; No. 17, 40c; No. 18, 39c; No. 19, 38c; No. 20, 37c; No. 21, 36c; No. 22, 35c; No. 23, 34c; No. 24, 33c; No. 25, 32c; No. 26, 31c; No. 27, 30c; No. 28, 29c; No. 29, 28c; No. 30, 27c; No. 31, 26c; No. 32, 25c; No. 33, 24c; No. 34, 23c; No. 35, 22c; No. 36, 21c; No. 37, 20c; No. 38, 19c; No. 39, 18c; No. 40, 17c; No. 41, 16c; No. 42, 15c; No. 43, 14c; No. 44, 13c; No. 45, 12c; No. 46, 11c; No. 47, 10c; No. 48, 9c; No. 49, 8c; No. 50, 7c; No. 51, 6c; No. 52, 5c; No. 53, 4c; No. 54, 3c; No. 55, 2c; No. 56, 1c; No. 57, 0 to ½c; No. 58, 0 to ½c; No. 59, 0 to ½c; No. 60, 0 to ½c; No. 61, 0 to ½c; No. 62, 0 to ½c; No. 63, 0 to ½c; No. 64, 0 to ½c; No. 65, 0 to ½c; No. 66, 0 to ½c; No. 67, 0 to ½c; No. 68, 0 to ½c; No. 69, 0 to ½c; No. 70, 0 to ½c; No. 71, 0 to ½c; No. 72, 0 to ½c; No. 73, 0 to ½c; No. 74, 0 to ½c; No. 75, 0 to ½c; No. 76, 0 to ½c; No. 77, 0 to ½c; No. 78, 0 to ½c; No. 79, 0 to ½c; No. 80, 0 to ½c; No. 81, 0 to ½c; No. 82, 0 to ½c; No. 83, 0 to ½c; No. 84, 0 to ½c; No. 85, 0 to ½c; No. 86, 0 to ½c; No. 87, 0 to ½c; No. 88, 0 to ½c; No. 89, 0 to ½c; No. 90, 0 to ½c; No. 91, 0 to ½c; No. 92, 0 to ½c; No. 93, 0 to ½c; No. 94, 0 to ½c; No. 95, 0 to ½c; No. 96, 0 to ½c; No. 97, 0 to ½c; No. 98, 0 to ½c; No. 99, 0 to ½c; No. 100, 0 to ½c.

CORONATION OF THE POPE.

Most Magnificent Rite of the Catholic Church.

A Rome despatch says:—The ceremony of the coronation of Pope Pius X took place on Saturday in the Basilica of St. Peter's, in the presence of the princes and high dignitaries of the church, diplomats and Roman nobles, and with all the pomp and splendor associated with this most magnificent rite in the Roman Catholic Church.

Those who had special invitations, including the high ecclesiastics who were not participating in the procession, the diplomats and Roman aristocracy, had a reserved entrance through the sacristy of St. Peter's. Prince Massimo, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Princess Beatrice, the daughter of Don Carlos, and Duke Robert of Parma were the only members of a royal family to attend. Among the aristocracy there was a great mixture of those Roman nobles who remain faithful to the Papacy and those adhering to the Quirinal. Inside the Vatican Palace there was no less movement and bustle as the Papal procession, composed of about 500 people, was formed. The Pope seemed to be the only tranquil one among them all.

As Cardinal Macchi, the dean of the cardinal deacons, placed the triple crown on the head of the venerable Pontiff, the throng of seventy thousand persons gathered within the cathedral burst into unstrained exclamations; the choir intoned a hymn of triumph and the bells of Rome rang out a joyful peal.

After the ceremony Pope Pius was quite overcome and had scarcely strength left to impart the apostolic benediction. Cardinals Macchi and Sagramoni granted a plenary indulgence to all present, and the procession then reformed and left the Basilica in the same form as it came.

The Pope was visibly fatigued, and his right hand shook as he raised it after time to bestow his blessing. When the ceremony was over all the exits to the Basilica were opened, and within less than an hour the vast Cathedral was empty.

FOUR BOYS DROWNED.

Capsize of a Boat at St. George New Brunswick.

A St. John, N.B., despatch says:—The worst fatality of the year in New Brunswick happened at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when four youths lost their lives in the Magalloway River, about two miles below St. George, N.B. The dead are John Chambers, aged 20, and Geo. Phillips, aged 15, of St. George; Guy Henry, aged 19, and his brother, Gilbert, aged 12, of Cathlamet, near St. John's. A fifth, Charles Chambers, was saved.

The boys borrowed a sailboat, and started for a cruise down the river. They did not know much about handling a boat, and were sailing along with the main and jib sheets tied down. A sudden squall caught them unprepared, and sent the boat keeling over, filling her with water.

She righted again, but immediately sank, carrying four children to the bottom. Charles was the only one who could swim, and he reached the bank. The father of the Henry boys saw the accident from the river bank, but was powerless to render aid, as there was no boat in the vicinity. The bodies were recovered.

FEVER COSTS MILLIONS.

A London despatch says:—The report of the commission which investigated the prevalence of dysentery and enteric fever among the British forces during the South African War fills a bulky blue-book, which was issued on Friday. The commission expressed the opinion that there is no connection between the two maladies. The comparative immunity of the Boers from enteric fever is attributed to the boiling of their drinking water. The commission thought the prevalence of enteric fever in the dissemination of enteric fever in standing camps. It is calculated that enteric fever during the war entailed an expenditure of upward of \$20,000,000.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

G. T. PACIFIC AMENDMENTS.

On the motion for the third reading of the Grand Trunk Pacific bill Mr. Fowler moved that the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, in order to amend it in accordance with his notice of motion by providing that if the Grand Trunk Railway acquires any of the common stock of the company the Grand Trunk shall pay for such stock its par value in cash.

After some debate Mr. H. L. Borden moved for a statement of the policy of the Government on this subject, and also a statement whether the Government regarded the acquisition of \$25,000,000 worth of common stock by the Grand Trunk as of any advantage to the country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the Government placed great confidence in the Grand Trunk, being concerned in the scheme, and everything that would help to bring them into it would be of benefit. He did not see why the Grand Trunk should be penalized in this way. The stock would be sold at the common market value, of course.

Mr. Borden said that there was no reason why under the wording of the bill, the Grand Trunk Railway Company might not be allotted the whole of this stock in return for the granting of terminal facilities and traffic arrangements.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that in the computing of freight the actual amount of money put into the road was to be considered, so that if only twenty million dollars was paid for the stock that only would be considered.

The amendment was lost. Mr. Kemp moved the amendment, standing in his name, providing that majority of the directors of the company shall be British subjects.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he was prepared to accept the amendment, but he thought it would be better to insert it in the bill confirming the agreement between the Government and the company.

A SHORT LAYOFF.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid out the table plans of a short line of railway between Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. He also laid out the table copies of reports of the Ontario and Quebec Government engineers on northern Ontario and northern Quebec.

Mr. Borden asked if these were the mountains of information of which Sir Wilfrid had spoken in his address.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied:—N, only some of the hills. (Laughter.)

JUDGE'S SALARIES.

The House discussed Mr. Fitzpatrick's resolution providing for the compulsory retirement of judges over 80 years of age, and for pensions for disabled judges and others retiring after shorter periods of service. The resolution brought forth many criticisms as to the salaries of judges. Mr. Oiler pointed out that the salaries of judges were much too low to attract the best men. He said that many of them had to engage in other pursuits for which they were unfitted. He thought the resolution did not go nearly far enough.

Mr. Fitzpatrick agreed with many of Mr. Oiler's remarks. Under the resolution the judges in Ontario who would be affected were Messrs. Elliott, Hughes, Deacon, Lazear, O'Brien, Ketchum, and Woods. These were all the Ontario judges who would be affected. Judge Elliott was 80 years of age, and had served 34 years on the bench; Judge Hughes, 80 years, 48 years' service; Judge Deacon, 79 years, 35½ years' service; Judge Lazear, 21½ years' service; Judge O'Brien, 83 years, 18½ years' service; Judge Ketchum, 76 years, 14½ years' service; Judge Woods, 84 years, 17½ years' service.

INFORMATION ACCORDED.

Mr. Kendall was informed by Sir Wm. Mulock in the House that Alex. Wright, a Conservative organizer of Toronto, was in 1895 appointed a commissioner to enquire into the sweating system in Canada, at a salary of \$5 per day. The total expenses of the commission was \$901.90, made up of \$140 for two Wright's services, \$260.50 his traveling expenses, and the balance for clerical and miscellaneous expenses.

Mr. Earle was informed by Sir Wm. Mulock that the commission appointed to enquire into the sweating system in British Columbia had presented their report. As soon as this report was printed it would be laid on the table of the House.

Mr. Sifton that the Government had forwarded an invitation to the International Congress of Geology to hold its next meeting in Canada in 1906, and would make suitable arrangements to receive them. Dr. Bell, acting director of the Geological Survey, has been authorized to attend this year's congress at Vancouver to represent the Canadian geologists and the Royal Society.

CABLE NEWS SERVICE.

The House of Commons adopted a resolution to aid a purely Canadian cable news service for the purpose of securing the transmission of news from Great Britain free from the suspicion of color which it is apt to receive in passing through American channels.

THE KING'S MEDAL.

Mr. E. F. Clarke brought up the claims of members of the Canadian contingents to South Africa to the King's medal, and Sir Frederick Borden made a statement showing that the regulations which apply to Canadians are identical with those which govern the distribution of the coveted distinction to the Imperial and colonial troops, and further that repeated efforts and representations had been made by his department to the War Office, but without success.

IN CYCLONE'S WAKE.

Ottawa Valley Mill Destroyed—Men Killed and Injured.

An Ottawa despatch says:—A terrific storm passed down the Ottawa Valley on Thursday afternoon, carrying death and destruction in its train. At Deschenes, six miles west of Ottawa, a big lumber mill belonging to Wallace Bros. is just approaching completion. It is one of the finest mills in Canada, and splendidly equipped. On the east side was the engine and boiler-house, a one and one-half storey brick building. In this structure there were working when the storm broke, James Campbell, the 32-year-old son of Campbell, and his helper, Joseph Valliquette. From the mill site straight across the river is a distance of three miles. The wind sweeping with tremendous force across the lake struck the front of the engine-house, carrying down the front wall, and burying Campbell and Valliquette under a mass of bricks and mortar. The storm in its wild career struck the centre wall of the engine-house, which fell on a fireman of the Hull Electric Co. named Joseph Chugy, who happened to be in the engine-room. The north end of the building was also blown down, but the side walls were left standing. An alarm was immediately raised, and a crowd of Fraser's employees rushed over to the wreck. After half an hour's digging the three men were extricated, Campbell and Valliquette being fearfully crushed. The injured were placed on an electric car, but young Campbell expired just as the car was reaching Hull. The doctors say Valliquette will not live, but Chugy is recovering. The accident created quite a gloom in the city, the Campbell family being well known.

TO CONNECT WITH G.T.P.R.

Temiskaming Railway to Be Double in Length.

A Toronto despatch says:—The Ontario Government has decided that as soon as the route of the G. T. P. R. through Ontario is definitely known a connection will be made with the Temiskaming Railway. An immediate survey from New Liskeard northward has been ordered with that purpose. The line from North Bay to New Liskeard will be completed some months before the contract expires. The extension north to the G. T. P. R. will probably be about 80 miles. This will mean a Government constructed and owned Ontario railway nearly 200 miles long.

FATAL HAYFORK ACCIDENT.

Young Farmer of North Perth Received Fatal Injuries.

A Stratford despatch says: While operating a hay-fork on the farm of his brother in Adam Township, David A. Ellis aged 27, met a serious accident. The rope slipped from a pulley, throwing the machine out of gear. Ellis stepped forward to grasp the trip rope in an attempt to swing the hay-fork out of the way, when a team of horses, operating the machine, suddenly started forward, the sudden strain snapping the rope from which the bundle, weighing some 500 pounds, was suspended, and allowing it to descend with terrific force upon young Ellis, inflicting injuries in the back and neck from which he expired.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Nine People Killed and a Dozen Seriously Hurt.

A Philadelphia despatch says: Nine persons are dead, at least 12 are thought to be fatally injured, and fully 150 others hurt, some seriously, as the result of an accident on Saturday at the Philadelphia National League baseball park. A board walk, which overhung the leftfield bleachers fell to the street, carrying 200 spectators.

The accident occurred while the

HAMMOCK SALE.

Extra size Hammocks, with valance, pillow and double stretchers, fancy colors. VERY LOW PRICES.

Pure Paris Green, Bluestone and Hellebore.

SPECIAL PRICES ON—

PURE WHITE LEAD,
PURE LINSEED OIL,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, etc.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

BINDER TWINE.

We handle McCORMICK TWINE, THE BEST ON EARTH, because it runs easier, pulls stronger and gives better satisfaction than any other on the market. Give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we can suit you in quality as well as price.

We are also prepared to meet your demands for HARVEST TOOLS, as our stock is complete.

We are also headquarters for Massey-Harris Repairs.

H. & J. WARREN,

HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE, MILL STREET.

Thought Bulbs.

(A travesty of "Garden" books.)
One of the most helpful and inspiring of the year's garden books is "Thought Bulbs," by Gardinia Smart Weed, author of "Soul Wistaria," "Gardens I Have Thought In," etc. It is divided into four chapters, corresponding to the four seasons of the year—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. Thus, in the opening chapter, there is a freshness of fancy and a veridicality of idea that suggest the annual mystery of Nature's resurrection. Here, then, are a few leaves from

SPRING.
How I love a garden! Oh, I just love it! What a sanctuary in which to commune with one's soul! I can conceive of a garden without a house—there was none in the Garden of Eden; but a house without a garden—to me it is unthinkable.

Yet think of the number of people in the world that have no gardens, who do not know Delphinium formosum from Narcissus poeticus or Spedum rubrum! Think of an existence without sun-dials, box-edgings and pergola! A gardenless life! Can anything be sadder?

I was wondering to-day, while caressing a Rhododendron maximum, why it is I have affinity for one flower and indifference for another. Why do I confess a passion for Viola blanda, while Heracium lanatum leaves me cold? Do flowers have souls? The eye, "it said, is the window of the soul; potatoes have eyes, therefore potatoes have souls. Think logically! And the lowly potato has a soul, surely Narcissus poeticus is not without one.

"How wonderful is spring!" I thought to-day. "How symbolical it is of resurrection after death!" I wonder if ideas ever occurred to anyone else. I do hope not. I should like to have it for my very own.

Gardening is not learned in a day. You must expect to "make many slips."

A pine tree always reminds me of a row at rest. It is so peaceful, so placid, so uncommittal.

Never plant Dianthus barbatus in the north-west corner of your garden; it prefers the south-east. Flowers have feelings and preferences. In certain environments they languish, in others they flourish. How like our own life!

I love bulbs. I have a perfect passion for them. Bulbs are so symbolical. And the potentialities packed within the scales of a bulb are almost startling. What may not a bulb become! To me a bulb is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. I can not more imagine life without bulbs than without ink and paper. I am fond even of electric light bulbs, though of course one does not plant them. And that is just what I want to say. Let bulbs grow up into current bushes.

It's odd, but I never see a Magnolia conspicua but I think of Van Diemen's Land. I never visited Van Diemen's Land, and I doubt whether Magnolia conspicua grows there. Yet somehow I associate the two. Isn't it strange?

I had such a happy idea to-day. Why not plant my thoughts, literally plant them? For example, take the thought "The grass is green;" why not plant flowers so as to form those very words? Thus I might water and nourish my thought, and watch it grow in beauty day by day. And think of a whole garden of such thoughts—flower plottings!

Of all my flowers I like best the Poppycock (Poppycockus literatus). Oh, I love it! I never tire of caressing its paper leaves and violet-tinged corolla. Whenever I have a thought, I run to Poppycock and tell my secret. And Poppycock understands—Bert Leston Taylor in the "Reader."

It is stated that the Belleville rolling mills have been purchased by an Ottawa company, and will soon be in active operation.

The coronation of Pope Pius X. took place on Sunday last at St. Peter's, Rome. It is said seventy thousand people witnessed the ceremony.

J. B. Miller, of Saint Ste. Marie and his associates claim to have discovered a reef of gold 17 1/2 feet wide, 900 yards long, and standing perpendicularly from 50 to 70 feet high, on their property three miles west of Webbwood station.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To regular Advertisers—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
M. & E. 8.27 a.m. Acon. 10.35 a.m.
Acon. 4.43 p.m. M. & E. 5.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Stirling's civic holiday has been claimed for Tuesday, Aug. 26th.

Cut in two—prices on Straw Hats at Ward's.

Messrs. Jas. Boldrick & Son are making preparations to build a concrete dam. It will take two carloads of cement.

The county bridge gang have just completed a fine bridge over Rawdon creek, on the Ridge Road, just east of the village.

Services will be conducted in the Presbyterian church here and at West Huntingdon as usual next Sabbath, Rev. Geo. C. Taylor officiating.

We have moonlight nights the most part of the month in this town, if we are to judge by the street lighting. There has not been a lamp lit this week.

Run quick or you lose that bargain in Shirts at Fred. Ward's.

The air was filled with music yesterday, when three travelling musicians struck town, one with a hand organ and monkey and the other two with the bagpipes and flute.

It is reported that the storm of Thursday last caused considerable damage to crops by hail to the north about Marmora and vicinity, and also in the neighborhood of Campbellford.

We understand that Mr. H. Harris has resigned the position of bailiff of this Division court, and that Mr. W. P. Chard, who has been acting as bailiff for some time past will likely be appointed to the vacancy.

The Methodist Sunday School of Campbellford ran an excursion to Picton yesterday, which was attended by a large number. The train consisted of ten coaches drawn by a double header. A few went from town.

What you have been looking for—Ward's Clearing Sale of Summer Shirts.

The Methodist excursion to the Thousand Islands on Saturday last, under the patronage of Rev. W. D. P. Wilson's circuit (Caniton), was largely patronized. A great many from town and surrounding country took in this popular trip.

Threshing has commenced in this section, and we are informed that grain is turning out well. Many of the threshing machines have now wind-stacks attached, effecting a great saving in the number of men necessary to be employed.

Kindergarten Concert.

Something new, songs, games and recitations by the little folks, interspersed with selections by local talent. Club Singing, Music Hall, Stirling, Friday evening, August 26th. Admission 25c. Children 15c. Miss Robinson, Teacher.

Some changes will be made in the staff of the branch of the Sovereign Bank here, shortly. Mr. W. R. Alger of the local branch will exchange places with Mr. W. R. Howson of the Belleville branch. Mr. Geo. J. McLean, of the Toronto branch, is now acting as junior clerk here.

CIDER—Bring on your barrels, I will sell a quantity of hard cider for 5c. per gallon, per barrel, for a week.

T. H. BRADLEY.

The Lawn Social given by the choir of Marsh Hill Methodist Church, on Friday evening last, was very successful and attended by a good number. A programme was rendered by local talent, assisted by Miss Edith Conley, of this village, who gave two fine solos. Stirling Band was in attendance and discouraged good music throughout the evening.

Do not fail to hear Rev. W. E. Smith, M.D., of Kiating, China, who will lecture in the Methodist church on Tuesday, Aug. 26th, under the auspices of the Epworth League. Dr. Smith has spent seven years in China as a missionary, and will speak on our work in that country. He is a very interesting and pleasing speaker. A silver collection will be taken during the evening.

Wellman's Lawn Social

Will be held on the school grounds on Friday evening, Aug. 21. New features—more exclusive than ever. Music by an orchestra—piano, violin and cornet; Mr. Duncan Robertson, of MacTavish clan, in full Highland costume, with bagpipes; and the popular Menie Brass Band. A grand display of fireworks. Lunch tables plentifully supplied with everything. Admission 10c.

Mrs. Margaret Ann Mumby died at her home in the Spry Settlement, Rawdon, on Monday evening, Aug. 9th, aged 53 years, 8 months. Death was caused by tuberculosis, from which her husband and a number of the family had died. The funeral was held on Wednesday afternoon. Service was conducted at the house by Rev. C. M. Harris, and the remains were interred in the family plot. Mrs. Mumby was a practical business woman who would have had the admiration of the writer of Proverbs in her very commendable energy and care for her household. She was well known throughout the district where her death will be greatly regretted.—Marmora Herald.

HOLIDAY TIME.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will not be issued next week, Aug. 20th, as we intend taking our annual holiday then, as has been the usual custom. The office will be open in charge of a competent person for any job printing that may be required, receiving subscriptions, etc. Our readers will please remember and not trouble the postmasters asking for the News-Argus next week.

Rev. Father McCloskey, parish priest at Campbellford, is dead.

Belleville's tax rate for 1904 has been fixed at 23 mills on the dollar.

Messrs. Kirkwood and McKinnon of Belleville sold their rolling mills to a French syndicate.

At the Belleville cheese board on Saturday last the greater part of the cheese offered was sold at 9¢ cents.

The Campbellford Herald says the apple crop in that vicinity promises to be one of the largest in many years.

The Molsons bank has opened a sub-agency at Frankford. It is under the supervision of the manager of the Trenton branch.

James Johnston, employed in Templeton's drug store, Belleville, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday night by taking Paris green. He is likely to recover.

Madoc village council is investigating schemes for furnishing electric light for the village. An estimate of water power from Glen Lewis, foot of Moira Lake, puts the cost of dam, waterwheel, etc., at \$2,379, and installing the light would cost about \$13,000. An estimate for steam plant puts the cost at about \$3,000.

Dessertons Tribune: Word has reached The Tribune of a peculiar accident that befell two farmers near Lonsdale. One of them was going home, and as he was later than he wished he was driving like Jehu, furiously. The other was proceeding toward Melrose at a leisurely gait. Driver No. 2 turned out to allow the other to pass, but through some mischance the horses collided head on. Each animal was impaled on a shaft of the other rig. The shafts penetrated the horses' chests to such an extent that both fell dead. The man who was given the right of way settled for the damage.

Here's What You've Been Waiting For.

The 11th Annual Excursion of Court Quinte, 7,880, of Belleville, on Saturday, August 22nd and Sunday, August 23rd, to Charlotte and Summerville, N.Y. (Ports of Rochester) on the paddle steamers Alex. Caspian and North King. Str. Alexandria leaves Belleville August 22nd, 11 a.m. and Str. Caspian at 11:30 p.m.; Str. North King on Sunday, August 23rd, 10 a.m. Fare, returning on Aug. 23rd on the Str. Alexandria from Charlotte and the Str. Caspian leaving Summerville on Monday, Aug. 24th, \$1.75. Good to return full fare Aug. 24th, 10 a.m. For particulars see posters at address W. ROBOURNE, Box 763, Belleville, Ont.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Board on Aug. 12th, 895 boxes of cheese were boarded as follows:—

1 Cook's	50
2 Central	50
3 Enterprise	50
5 Harold	50
6 Kingston	50
7 Marmora	50
8 Maple Leaf	50
10 Riverside	50
11 Shamrock	50
12 Spry	50
13 Spring Brook	50
14 Stirling	50
15 West Huntingdon	50
16 Glen	50

Sales—Bird got 405 boxes at 97/8c.; Kerr got 415 boxes at 97/8c. Balance unsold.

Board will meet next Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

Fall Fairs.

The following is a list of the fall fairs to be held in this section:—

Frankford	Sept. 17-18
East Hastings	" 18, 19
North Hastings	" 22, 23
Campbellford	" 24, 25
Shannonville	" 26
Marmora	" 27
Amable	" 28
Coe Hill	" 30
Ameliasburg	" 1, 2
Warkworth	" 3, 4
Castleton	" 5

Great Reductions

in Summer Footwear.

We are now busy clearing out the remainder of our Summer Stock. Don't delay, now is your opportunity to get good, fashionable footwear at very low-priced figures. You can save money by calling upon us, during our August Sales in Men's, Women's and Children's Boots.

Now is the time to get a pair of our

Famous Hand-Made Boots

and get them seasoned. Best stock used combined with first-class workmanship. Rips sewed free on any boot purchased here.

Our Shoe Dressings and Brushes take the cake.

Geo. Reynolds,
SHOE KING.

Bring us your Eggs.

Jas. Boldrick & Son

still continue to ask you for your clothing patronage especially. Lots of other fine goods in our stock, but we excel in our specialty of Fine Clothing. We want to see the man who is going to marry a wife. We can fix him up all right, make him delighted with his personal appearance.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

REXALL HOUSEHOLD DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved dye in the world. Try a package. All colors at C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

PERSONALS.

Miss Jennie Scott is visiting relatives in Trenton.

Miss Lizzie Phillips is visiting friends at Stratford.

Mrs. Chown, of Belleville, is the guest of Mrs. G. L. Scott.

Miss Breakell, of Madoc, is the guest of Mrs. W. H. McKee.

Mr. Frank R. Parker, B.A., of Cortland, N.Y., is visiting in town.

Miss Lillian Froom, of Port Hope, is visiting Miss Elia Brown.

Miss Helen Tait, of Campbellford, is visiting Miss McGonaghy.

Mrs. Jas. Currie is visiting relatives at her old home in Cammington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Hough left on Tuesday to visit friends in Rochester.

Miss Annie Smith, of Campbellford, visited friends in town this week.

Miss E. O'Connor, of Campbellford, is the guest of Miss Jennie Descent.

Miss A. Jewell, of Fenella, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Emma Kennedy.

Misses McCarthy, of Norwood, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. English.

Mr. Alex. McMillen, of the Gilmour Co., spent Sunday last at his home at Anson.

Mrs. Tarrant, of Rochester, will sing in the Methodist Church next Sunday evening.

Miss Lillian Wescott has returned home after spending two weeks with friends in Madoc.

Miss Kate McGee left for Toronto yesterday morning, preparatory for the millinery season.

Miss Emma Fletcher left on Sunday night for Buffalo on a visit to her sister and brother.

Dr. Alex. Hall, wife and children, of Hornellsville, N.Y., are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCann.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Chambers and son, of Tweed, have been spending their holidays with her mother, Mrs. McConnell, at Anson.

Rev. G. C. Taylor has filled the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church, very acceptably the last two Sabbaths and will again preach there next Sabbath.

Miss A. Simmons, of Belleville, and Miss E. Nancarrow and Mr. F. Barnett, of Campbellford, were the guests of Miss Nina Reynolds, on Wednesday.

Mrs. E. Bamber and sons, of Syracuse, N.Y., were the guests of Mrs. Nancy McConnell last week, and now visiting along with Miss Lillie Cross, of Trenton, Mrs. Emily Rosebush at Anson.

Misses Edith and Nettie Finkle, who have been spending some time visiting at Messrs. D. and A. Seely's, have returned to their home in Toronto, accompanied by their cousin, Miss Nettie Seely.

Auction Sale.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20.—At the residence of Mrs. Emma Nelson, Frankford, a lot of Farm Stock, Implements and Household Furniture. Sale at 1 o'clock p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

Births.

CHARD—At Lindsay, on Aug. 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chard, a daughter.

Married.

BATEMAN-BARGAR—At the Methodist Parsonage, King St., Trenton, Aug. 5th, 1904, by Rev. R. Barnhart, Mr. W. F. Bateman, of Spring Brook, and Miss Emma Bargar, of St. On.

Deaths.

ROBOURNE—In Rawdon, on Aug. 9th, Mary, wife of Robert Robourne, aged 72 years and 9 months.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times a week, for consultation. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit will be in October.

HARDWARE!

After the heavy Spring trade, we have been busy buying goods.

We have erected a second large warehouse at the rear of our store, and these are both filled with heavy goods such as Bar Iron, Galvanized and Iron Pipe, Nails, Horse Shoes, Asbestos Plaster, Putty, Lead Pipe, Coil Chain, Portland Cement, Building Paper, Springs, Whagon Spokes, Rims, Shafts, White Lead, Oils, Binder Twine, Glass, etc.

We import many lines in heavy goods and buy in large quantities and are in a position to sell at bottom prices.

We also keep a line of Well Pumps, also Force Pumps, anti-freezing, and are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work, Pipe Fitting, Plumbing and Eave-troughing. Prices always right.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1904, 40c.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to. WM. RODGERS.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Parker's drug store, by JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year. If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

For ordinary business advertisements: Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for

1 Year, 5 mos. 3 mos. Whole col. down to half col. 7c. 8c. 9c. Half col. down to quarter col. 4c. 5c. 6c. Quarter col. down to 1/2 inch. 2c. 3c. 4c.

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such other work as may be ordered. Advertisements of removals, Partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc., are charged at special rates.

Two lines, \$10 per year; \$8 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$2 for two months; \$1 for one month. One line, \$5 per year; 40c. for six months; 30c. for three months; 20c. for two months; 10c. for one month. A column measures twenty lines.

Advertisements may be charged at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 5c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted full length, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING of every description printed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "How to get a Patent." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 40 foreign countries. We have a Washington office. We have a New York office. We have a London office. We have a Paris office. We have a Berlin office. We have a Vienna office. We have a St. Petersburg office. We have a Moscow office. We have a Constantinople office. We have a Bombay office. We have a Calcutta office. We have a Singapore office. We have a Hong Kong office. We have a Shanghai office. We have a Yokohama office. We have a Kobe office. We have a Osaka office. We have a Manila office. We have a Cebu office. We have a Batavia office. We have a Soerabaya office. We have a Samarang office. We have a Surabaja office. We have a Semarang office. We have a Pekalongan office. We have a Kutoarjo office. We have a Salatiga office. We have a Wonorejo office. We have a Probolinggo office. We have a Ponorogo office. We have a Madiun office. 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THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1903.

Vol. XXIV, No. 49.

Grey Soft Hats, \$1.00

WHILE THEY LAST,

worth \$2, 2.50 and \$3.00

See our East Window.

FRED. T. WARD,
YOUR TAILOR & FURNISHER.

Midsummer Specials.

Bargains in Colored Dress Muslins. Clearing Out Muslin Sale, at a big discount. In White Muslins we have the newest and prices will open your eyes.

Colored GINGHAMS, about 12 ends left, and selling at cost.

Tan CURTAINS, some odd pairs, will be sold at a great bargain.

Men's COTTON SOCKS—We have them 4 pairs for 25c. regular 10c. pair.

LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY, regular 15c. for 10c. and some at 5c. pr.

LADIES' WAISTS, regular 60c. going now for 39c.

REMNANT DRESS GOODS—we offer them at a clearing price and must be sold.

LADIES' VESTS, with long and short sleeve, 5c. to 25c.

LADIES' STOCK COLLARS, in white and colored, newest styles just in.

All the newest shades in TAFFETA RIBBONS, and the Neck and Belts.

LINEN TOWELLING—now is the time for New Towels. Here is the price and quality.

In COTTONS, bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Pillow Cotton we have all widths.

FLANNELLETTES—36 in. wide, 10c.; 27 in., 5c. Quality very heavy.

SPECIAL SALE IN LADIES' HATS—We are offering you a choice of Ten Dozen Hats for 25c. Some of the newest shapes.

A fresh stock of Groceries always on hand. Paying 12c. doz. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

Growth In Two Decades

POLICYHOLDERS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

and intending insured, will be pleased to note the
Very Substantial Growth

of the Company during the 20 years ending December 31st,
1902, as shown in the following table:

HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, - ONT.	1883	1902	INCREASE IN 20 YEARS
Assurance in Force.....	\$8,572,710	\$34,487,420	424 p.c.
Premium Income.....	180,000	1,112,000	516 p.c.
Interest Income.....	18,500	275,507	1382 p.c.
Dividends Paid to Policyholders.....	14,279	77,844	445 p.c.
Total Payments to Policyholders.....	38,854	488,350	722 p.c.
Total Assets.....	338,708	6,459,730	1110 p.c.
Surplus over all Liabilities.....	45,762	499,150	1044 p.c.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

The NEWS-ARGUS to Jan. 1, 1904, 35c.

Notice To Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of MATILDA TODD, late of the County of Hastings, widow, deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 28, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Matilda Todd, late of the County of Hastings, widow, deceased, who died on or about the 10th day of February, A.D. 1903, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to J. Earl Halliwell, Executor, at his residence, 25th day of August, 1903, a statement in writing of their claims and demands, and full particulars of their claims or demands and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the date above mentioned the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims notified to him in accordance with the said Statute, and that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness on or before the said 25th day of August, 1903, to the said executor.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Executor for Estate of Matilda Todd.

Lumber for Sale.

The undersigned has a quantity of Lumber for sale at Anson station. Will be there on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

R. G. KINGSTON.

WANTED

200 teams to work on the B.O.I. R.R. at Bannockburn, Ont. Wages \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day. Apply to

J. R. McQUIGGE, Contractor,
Bannockburn, Ont.

NOTICE.

I have on hand some of the latest

Improved U. S. Cream Separators,

HAY CARS, FORKS, SLINGS, Etc.

Also, full line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS

at a good young, general purpose horse for sale.

N. LANKTREE,
Massey-Harris Agent.

Wellman's Corners Lawn Social.

The 11th annual Lawn Social of the Wellman's Sabbath School took place on the school grounds here on the evening of the 21st. Again we have achieved a great success. There must have been sixteen or seventeen hundred people present and all seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. We had as usual one ice cream parlor, one candy and fruit, and one lemonade and lunch booth. The last named much larger more convenient than ever before, all gaily decorated with evergreens, small flags and ribbons of red, white and blue. Over the entrance gate was a pretty arch of evergreens adorned in the same manner, while a new feature was a stand erected near the lunch booth for selling tickets.

"The best laid schemes of mice and men go oft awry." We had intended to have our illumination excel that of last year, but the wind having risen to almost a hurricane it was found impossible to keep our Chinese lanterns and transparencies lighted; so though no fault of ours that part of our decoration was not as beautiful as last year; but all the same we heard compliments on all sides to the good taste displayed in fitting up the place. Wellman's always aims at doing all and more than she advertises, but again though no fault of ours, we were disappointed in our orchestra. We had a cornet player engaged and the other parts were to be taken by a couple of talented young ladies of our Sabbath School, but at nine o'clock on the Wednesday night preceding the social we got word that the cornet player would not be here on account of not having enough practice. Had he told us sooner we could easily have supplied his place; for our old friends and allies of the Marmora Band would have sent us an instrument and one to play it, who would have given us and our patrons first-class music; to get him word and get him here, and so we were placed in the unpleasant predicament of having advertised what we could not perform; of course we were very indignant; but understanding the facts of the case we know the public will not blame us. These were the only spots on our sun.

Shortly before eight o'clock the wind went down, and we had a pleasant evening. Menie Band appeared early on the scene and gave us good music and plenty of it. Many an older band does not play as well as they did that night. Mr. D. M. Robertson was also present, in full High Court costume with his bagpipes, and like the "pied piper" of the legend, whenever he played he drew all that heard after him. It was a comical sight to see him winding through the crowd, playing "The Campbells are coming," followed by a procession of young people of both sexes, each one with his or her hands on the shoulders of the person in advance, marching in single file to the sound of the pipes. Little Elsie Anderson sang "Rock a bye baby" with great taste and expression, illustrating with her doll, much to the delight of all who heard her.

Our fireworks were very beautiful and there was a larger display than we had before. All the booths were well patronized. A large quantity of ice cream had been made but it was gone quite early in the evening. The lemonade, candies, fruit, etc., were all sold before the close, and so was the lunch, though in all these departments larger provision was made than ever before.

There were a large number of people present from Stirling, Marmora, Campbellford, Madoc, Cordova, Spring Brook, Frankford and all the surrounding villages and townships. There were also many young people. Trenton also sent us a contingent. All were pleased and all agree that Wellman's Social is unrivalled. The net receipts were \$280. What do you think of that for a social? Mr. and Mrs. Hector Whitton came from Lindsay on purpose to attend the social.

Mrs. T. Morton, of Duluth, Mrs. (Dr.) Wootton, of Buffalo, and several others from a distance timed their visits to their friends so that they could take in the great social event of the year here.

The storm of Monday night and Tuesday morning was pretty general over Ontario. A number of barns were destroyed by lightning in the western part of the Province.

The August crop bulletin of the Ontario Agricultural Department contains decidedly cheering intelligence regarding agricultural and horticulture conditions in all parts of the Province. Almost without exception the reports sent in regarding this year's crop have been most favorable and optimistic. In nearly every district in Ontario, and in nearly every department of agriculture the reports indicate exceptionally fine yields. Providence has been kind to the farmers this year. Last year's yields were also above the average, and as a result of two fat years, the prosperity of the agricultural classes has seldom been more marked.



The Sovereign Bank

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000.
Capital Paid Up - - - 1,300,000.
Reserve Fund - - - 325,000.

HEAD OFFICE,
TORONTO.

D. M. STEWART,
General Manager.

Special Attention given to Business with Farmers. Advances made at reasonable rates.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

We accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from day of deposit. Absolutely security.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

STIRLING AND MARMORA.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

The County Council.

WILL HASTINGS RETURN TO THE OLD METHOD OF REPRESENTATION?

(From North Hastings Review.)

Within the next year, the question will be up for discussion whether the Municipal Councils of this county are satisfied with the present arrangement for the conduct of County business by specially selected County Councillors, as under the plan of the last seven or eight years, or whether they prefer to go back to the old system in which the county business was transacted by the elected representatives of the several municipalities.

So far as the County of Hastings is concerned, we believe that the old system gave very much greater satisfaction to the large majority of the smaller municipalities comprising the County. Every municipality is entitled to representation in the County Council, and while nominally this was supposed to be the case under the present system, practically they were not. So far as the meetings went, they were not under the old way; but on the other hand, while a small Council should be able to work more expeditiously, it has the defect that one or two schemers can swing it much more readily. The following are the clauses of the amendments passed recently by the Legislature by which the old representation may be returned to:—

63a. The council of any local municipality within a county, at a special meeting for that purpose, may by resolution declare that it is expedient that the council of such county should be composed of the Reeves of townships and villages and the Mayors of towns not separated from the county, instead of representatives of the county council divisions constituted under this Act, and may cause a copy of such resolution, duly certified by the clerk and the Reeves of the county, to be deposited with the clerk of the county on or before the first day of October, in any year, immediately preceding a year in which county councillors are to be elected under this Act.

(2) In a case a resolution has been duly passed and deposited with the clerk of the county in any year under the preceding subsection by the majority of the local municipalities in the county, the clerk of the county shall certify the facts to the county council in writing signed by him, and shall also, on or before the 15th day of October in such year insert a notice of the passing of the resolution by a majority of the councils of the local municipalities of the county, in some newspaper published in the county town and in one other newspaper published in the county. After the publication of such notice it shall not be necessary to hold an election of county councillors in such county or to appoint nominating officers therefor, but the county council for the following year and thereafter shall be composed of the Reeves of the townships and villages in the county and Mayors of all towns not separated from the county for municipal purposes, and the following subsections of this section shall apply to such county:—

(3) No Reeve or Mayor shall take his seat in the county council until he has filed with the clerk of the county council a certificate of his township, village or town clerk under his hand and the seal of the Municipal Corporation that such Reeve or Mayor was duly elected and has made and subscribed the declarations of office and qualification as such Reeve or Mayor.

Spring Brook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

W. C. Welch of Montreal, and Mr. H. Ward of Rochester, have returned to their homes after spending a week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. Welch.

Long blackberry picking is the order of the day. Two pickers for one berry—such is berry pickers' luck.

Our lady delegate to I. O. F. High Court, at Smith's Falls, returned with a full report. But what became of the gentleman delegate? He failed to appear at High Court. Did he get lost on the way?

We were very much pleased to have with us in the Sabbath School last Sunday Rev. A. McGillivray, of Toronto, Past H. C. R. of Ontario. He was here to address the I. O. F., which he did in the afternoon in the grove near by. A large concourse of people had gathered to hear him speak. He gave an excellent address on the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and brotherly love to one another. The order took the Bible for its guide, and we know those who follow it cannot go far astray. A collection was taken up, the first of its kind, to be applied on the orphanage Home for deceased Foresters' children. This home is for Foresters' children only, and will be kept up by the I. O. F. society.

League Social on Sept. 3rd, on school grounds. Everybody come.

A fatal accident happened at Frankford on Friday evening last, by which Harry Nelson, the eldest son of Mr. Wesley Nelson, lost his life. The little fellow was climbing on to a load of grain when he slipped and fell under the wheel, which passed over his body. He lived for five hours.

"Sterling Hall."

We are pushing our building extension hard at the one end of "Sterling Hall," and are trying as hard to keep stocks up to high water mark in quality and extent at the present business end. So that for variety, excellence and good values our patrons need not be disappointed.

DRESS GOODS.

Many of this year's Fall Novelties are already to hand in Dress Goods. Exceptional values are shown in fancy and plain at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 yd.

FRIEZES—There is nothing more serviceable than friezes for general purpose skirts.

Values and assortment are better here than ever before at 60c. to \$1.00 yd.

WRAPPERETTES.

100 pieces to select from in all the new and dainty colorings of English, Canadian and American make, at prices ranging from 7c. to 25c. yd. We leave you to judge the goodness.

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS.

An ever fashionable necessity of male attire. No mistake made in buying when the value is right. We offer, special this week, 6 dozen full laundered, short front, band cuff, best make, sizes 14 to 17, regularly worth \$1.00 for 75c. each. Try one at least and be convinced.

Raincoats and Light Overcoats.

A good Raincoat is an indispensable necessity for early Fall Wear. The style, make and finish of our \$10.00 full lined Cravenette Waterproof stamps it the equal of anything in the line shown up to \$12.50. It's a strong leader, but we can show you good values at many prices both below and above the \$10.00 happy medium.

TOILET SETS.

10 piece sets with rolled edge basin, heavily gilded, colors Pink, Rose, Green and Blue, at \$3.50 per set are worthy of your inspection and purchase

BUTTER FOR SALE in crocks and by the roll.

W. R. MATHER.

SCHOOL SHOES.

It will soon be time to think of Shoes for School. We have looked into this matter carefully. We have bought of the Best Manufacturers and have selected the best there is to be had. We can save you money and at the same time keep your Children's feet looking respectable all the time. We can supply all the family with good footwear at reasonable prices.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Repairing neatly done. Rips sewed free. Just received a large order from the North.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Highest price paid for Eggs.

A bill to bonus binder twine manufacturers passed the Dominion House.

Prof. Goodwin, who has returned from his summer mining tour, confirms the report of the finding of platinum near Wabigoon, Ont. The mineral is worth \$20 per ounce.

The Privy Council has decided that the provincial government has not power to prevent the city of Winnipeg from operating Sunday street cars, and the Winnipeg council are considering a motion to allow them to run.

GIRLS WANTED

at Peterboro'. Address Canadian General Electric Co., stating experience and present wages. Preference given to those who apply in person.

MORTGAGE SALE

—OR—
FARM LAND.

Under the authority of the Act entitled An Act respecting Mortgages of Real Estate, R.S.O. Chap. 121, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Windsor Hotel, Campbellford, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1903,

at 2 o'clock, p.m., that parcel of land and premises situated in the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, and being composed of the North half of the East half of the West half of Lot No. 22 in the 7th Concession of Township of Rawdon, containing 24 acres more or less.

TERMS—\$100 deposit on day of sale and the balance within one month thereafter, without interest.

Further particulars and conditions will be made known at the time of sale or may be had on application to

G. A. PAYNE,
Vendor's Solicitor, Campbellford.

FOR SALE

A good young Milch Cow. Apply to

R. N. BIRD,
Stirling, P.O.

Lot 28, Con. 8, Sidney.

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.

Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.

Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers' Bank.

W. W. HAGERMAN, Proprietor.

CROCKERY SPECIALS

We have received a package of Crockery consisting of

DINNER SETS,

CHINA TEA SETS,

which are selling at low prices in order to make room for our Fall Stock.

TOILET SETS

in Pink, Old Blue, and Slate Color at \$3.50 per set.

SALT.

Another car of Rice's Fine Salt in Barrels and Sacks, just arrived.

S. HOLDEN.

VOTERS' LIST, 1903.

Township of Rawdon.

Notice is hereby given, that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act, the copies required by said Sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up in my office, Spring Brook, on the 24th day of August, 1903, and remains there for inspection.

Elections are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said list corrected according to law.

Dated at Spring Brook, this 24th day of August, 1903.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL,
Township Clerk.

A hailstorm on the night of the 16th and morning of the 17th caused considerable damage to crops in some sections in Manitoba.

STRONGER THAN DEATH OR A RANSOMED LIFE

(CHAPTER VI. Con.)

"You swore you saw your master on the lawn and on the road the moment before."

"All lies. I did not see him that day. It was lucky the other witness swore to seeing him near the same place the same morning."

"You have no idea what brought him there?"

"None."

"The prisoner refused to give me the slightest information who he was or what he was doing that morning," whispered Trevor.

"The other witness did not fix the hour," said Ardel, still addressing the sleeper.

"No, luckily for me."

"Why?"

"Because it was an hour later than I swore."

Ardel asked his questions in low, incisive tones, and the other answered as a man thinks, without hesitation or reserve.

"Two days after my master's arrest," he went on, "a telegraph boy came and told me he had seen him at his own door at tea o'clock, the very same hour and the very same day I had sworn I saw him at Laburnham Lodge, three miles away."

"The boy was quite sure about the man and the hour?"

"Quite."

"I tried to shake him, and failed. He had a watch, and had just looked at it; he knew my master well; had often delivered telegrams at the door, and had got tips from him. My master, he said, was looking very pale and excited. We were looking over his head at the gentleman that was all the boy wanted to know from me. If it would hurt, he could 'stow it,' he said, and no one need be a bit the wiser. Of course, I persuaded him to 'stow it.' I have kept the boy out of the way since."

"What's his name? where does he live?"

"For the first time the man hesitated before replying. The keeping of this secret had grown to be a habit with him, which mechanically checked his speaking it, though his will was asleep."

"He was silent for a moment."

"Speak," said Vivian Ardel, in a tone of insistent command.

"William Ravel is his name."

"And his address?"

"19, Paradise Court, East."

There was a long pause after this. Trevor looked at his friend with a curious blending of triumph and admiration.

"What do you mean to do next, Ardel?" he whispered.

"We have done half our work. We know the truth. The next thing is to prove it. This fellow won't help us further. It's a pity they can't hang him, instead of his intended victim. Yet I'm not sorry. I want no hangings."

"But what are you going to do with him now?"

"Wake him and let him go about his business."

Trevor looked at him in amazement. "You must be mad to think of such a thing! If you give him the chance, he will do his best to get the boy out of the way, and checkmate us."

But Ardel only laughed softly. "He will remember nothing of what he has said. He will resume his memory at the moment he fell asleep."

"He touched the sleeper's forehead again with his finger-tips as he spoke."

"Wake," he said sharply.

The man's eyes opened, and his mind resumed its functions. The mask of stolid honesty was again on his face.

"But I'm bound to speak the truth when I'm asked," he said, finishing his sentence where he had broken it off, apparently without any consciousness of the intervening unconsciousness.

Ardel assented grimly. "The truth is very dangerous sometimes," he said.

"Very dangerous to my poor young master," Weevil answered with such perfect hypocrisy that Trevor lost his last scruple about playing the game out to the end. He asked Weevil a question about this part of the evidence and about that, and was divided between repulsion and admiration at the cleverness with which Weevil, while professing deep sympathy, contrived by his answers to blacken the case still further against his master.

Both were glad when the man rose at last to go.

"I'm afraid I have not been of much help to you, Mr. Trevor," he said, and the least ear could find no answer in his voice. "Innocent or guilty, it's very hard on me who dangled him a child on my knees to be the instrument, as I might say, of his death. I declare to you, sir, I'd give ten years of my life to let him go free."

"That's about what you will have to give, my friend," said Trevor dryly, as the door closed behind the reluctant witness. "Ten years' penal servitude for Trevor."

Next day Trevor himself assisted his solicitor in searching the sitting-room at Laburnham Lodge. The letter found in the inside of the door was carried away, and the books and papers which had been lying on the table at Trevor's elbow, concealed by some of the papers when he rose at the cross-examination the night before, were produced.

In ten minutes the stolid, cunning, self-confident witness was utterly broken down, and his evidence disclosed. The suddenness and directness of the attack, but above all, the knowledge displayed by some enemy, confounded him. The ques-

tions were quick and sharp, and hard-hitting as snapper shots. The sudden production of the letter was a stunning blow. Still striving to brazen it out, he was confronted with the boy William Ravel.

Then he collapsed at once and completely lost all self-control, confessed his perjury and begged and blubbered for mercy.

The crowded court literally went mad with excitement. Even the judge and jury scarcely escaped the contagion. The woman rose in their seats, clapping their hands and screaming hysterically. A titled lady screaming a model of decorum, who sat close to the witness-box, struck Weevil fairly across the face with her parasol, leaving a red weal on the white cheek.

The blow was the signal for an onslaught on the perjurer, and he would have been torn in pieces if the police had not intervened.

And the wild confusion the judge's deep voice was heard calling for silence, and the sternness of his face enforced the command. The tumult fell as rapidly as it had risen, though the intense strain of impatient excitement still made itself felt in the crowded court.

And the wild confusion the judge's deep voice was heard calling for silence, and the sternness of his face enforced the command. The tumult fell as rapidly as it had risen, though the intense strain of impatient excitement still made itself felt in the crowded court.

The formal gravity of the law, which life or death cannot stir one jot from its course, asserted itself.

In the midst of the profoundest silence the judge's voice was heard again, calm and formal in its tones.

"Mr. Attorney," he said, "what course do you now propose to adopt?"

"With your lordship's approval, I will enter a nolle prosequi," replied the Attorney-General as calmly.

"There is no other charge against the prisoner?" asked the judge.

"None."

"Then I order his discharge."

Again the tumult broke out in wild rejoicing over the escape of the man whose agony the same crowd had gloated over an hour before. The majesty of the law had disappeared with the retiring judge, and now the tumult was unrestrained.

Dazed by the shock of this sudden transit from death to life, Edgar Wickham was helped by his solicitor through the throng and driven rapidly away to his hotel. Weevil remained behind in the hands of the police.

"There goes a happy man," said Trevor to Ardel, as they stood outside the court while the crowd melted away.

"Not yet," Ardel answered, smiling. "I have been watching his face. He does not realize what has happened. He is stunned by the good news. But I envy his joy tomorrow when he awakes with clear brain to know his whole life is still before him."

(To be continued.)

COUNTRIES THAT ARE LOST

HOW MAN'S CARELESSNESS HAS RUINED NATIONS.

Cotton Growing in the South—Cutting Forests Made a Desert.

Cotton last June reached a price double that at which it stood a couple of years ago, and the consequence has been that all the great cotton manufacturing towns in the North of England have suffered terribly.

The cotton famine has been put down to the unscrupulous machinations of a ring of American capitalists, but its real cause is a very different and much deeper one. It arises from the slackness and carelessness of cotton growers. For years past they have been selling all their best seed to the oil manufacturers and contenting themselves with sowing poor second-class seed.

It is this short-sighted policy which has brought disaster in its train. The yield per acre has decreased from thirty to forty per cent, and not only are the growers themselves, over an area twice as large as the British Isles, suffering but four millions of operatives, and in other parts of the world have been on the verge of famine, while the world over people are paying larger prices for the forty years' past for cotton materials.

RUINED SAHARA.

The world at large is paying heavily to-day for the criminal carelessness of races dead and gone; and the worst of it is that the nations of to-day have learnt so little from the experience that the same sort of thing continues to happen constantly go from bad to worse.

Take that giant blot upon the map, the enormous desert of Sahara, as an example. Once all North Africa was forest, at least for hundreds of miles back from the coast.

But the Cathaginian Empire needed timber for her vast navies, and wood for building houses and for fuel. The forests were cut down, and in their stead were planted groves of olive trees. Gradually the rainfall began to increase, and to fall in torrents instead of gentle showers. The soil was washed from the hillsides, and cultivation became possible only in the valleys, which were subject yearly to terrible inundations. There were no forests left to absorb the moisture and allow it to descend more gradually towards the sea.

So, century by century, matters went from bad to worse, until now the whole of a country which might have rendered Europe independent of

America for timber and corn, turned into a desert of sand on which the daily range of temperature reaches the appalling figure of 120 degrees. Nature, left to herself, is endeavoring to remedy matters. From the south the timber line is slowly creeping back northwards across the desert waste; but it must be thousands of years before the desert, in which Europe might be lost, is restored.

A well-known explorer who travelled through Namaqualand a century ago wrote of the rivers which ran through the country and the beautiful scenery which formed wide belts along their banks.

NO SHEEP WANTED.

During the recent war, Colonel White's column, which was fighting rebels up and down the country, lost many men and beasts from thirst. There is next to no water in the Kniesberg, the range of mountains which crosses it.

A more modern instance of the dangers of carelessly unbalancing Nature is supplied by the recent petition from the farmers of Arizona to the United States Government, praying that sheep may no longer be permitted to graze upon the forest reserves of that State. They declare that the water-supply available for irrigation has been steadily falling off for seven years past, although the rainfall has been about the same as usual. Sheep when grazing on land where the grass grows in tufts, tear it up by the roots.

The result is that over an area in the South-Western States, as big as France, and having given to the combined, the whole country is rapidly being reduced to a waste of sand through which what rain does fall sinks away, and is lost. A desert as bad as the Sahara will be the eventual result if no check is put across the greedy and thoughtless of these purs with destroying sheep.

HORSES' COATS MIGHT RUIN

No continent has suffered worse than Australia from human carelessness. Forty years ago an enterprising Australian horse-breeder, on the lookout for a strain of horses suited to the dry plains of inland New South Wales found what he was looking for in the rough Indian-buff horses of Patagonia.

He imported a shipment of these and they increased and flourished in their new home. Soon the colonist noticed that his run was becoming infested with an odd-looking weed stuck to everything they touched.

He thought little of it during the first year or so. Then came a big rain. At once up came the new weed, ruining the pasture.

Efforts were made to destroy it, but it was too late. The unwelcome visitor spread like fire over the country, and, becoming known as the Bathurst burr, proved itself a plague almost as terrible to the island colonists as the rabbit. Its worst quality is that its burr, or seed-pod, sticks in the fleeces of sheep, and it is next to impossible to extricate it from the wool. The loss caused in this way must amount to many millions. If only that first importer of Patagonian horses had carefully groomed his animals before turning them out, all this terrible loss might have been saved.

There are many other similar instances. The Argentine Republic has lost hundreds of thousands of acres of its finest grazing-lands by the careless importation of European thistles in cheap wheatseed. These thistles, growing fully six feet high, cover huge tracts of what was once fine grazing-land and in some cases have even become a harbor of refuge for wild animals, and have to be burnt off every year in order to get even a few months' grazing for the sheep, cattle, and horses which at one time pastured there all the year round.

Australia has lost enormous tracts of fine grazing through the foolish importation of sweet-brier and of gorse. The way in which these plants grow and spread on the ranges is positively incredible to one who has not seen them in their ordinary English home. Many of New Zealand's finest rivers have been turned into semi-stagnant marshes by the rapid spread of watercress rashly planted in a brook by some too enterprising farmer.

BIRDS' TERRIBLE REVENGE.

The olive plantations of Southern Italy are in a terrible condition, owing to the ravages of the oil-fly. During the past four years the damage has been such that the proportion of the loss is estimated to approach \$5,000,000. The plague is due entirely to the criminal folly of the Italians in permitting the wholesale destruction of every kind of bird, small and great. Nets are stretched along miles of shore to catch migratory birds on their arrival, and so-called "huntsmen" shoot everything with feathers from the wren upwards. The natural result is that insects of every sort increase and flourish unchecked, and the olive crops feel every succeeding year the consequences of the previous year's carelessness.

The total damage is quite beyond any computation. London Answers.

NEW NUGGET THEORY.

There are some reasons for answering the question, "Does gold grow?" in the affirmative. It has been found that gold nuggets under favorable conditions increase in size. It is claimed that nuggets found in places where the formations from which they are supposed to preclude through the gravel, and are not from decomposed quartz, as is generally supposed. Those who so contend cite the fact that in the centre of nuggets can be found a small grain of iron sulphide. This was the nucleus around which the north current of electricity circulated or deposited gold from the substances in the water, just as it is deposited in electroplating.

ON THE FARM.

THE GIVING OF MILK.

According to Professor Stewart, the following is the explanation why cows sometimes hold up or keep back their milk. The production of milk is due to a nervous action by which the glandular substance of the udder is broken down into milk whenever the cow is influenced by sufficient excitement of the right kind. It depends upon the structure and function of the udder just as much as the sections of other glands do, which we know are wholly subject to a set of nerves controlling this distinct function. The udder is not a mere vessel for holding milk that is supposed to be secreted continually and gathers in the udder, as one may suppose a constant dripping of any fluid would fill any other receptacle. On the contrary, it is a gland, made up of cellular material, which grows by separation (from the blood) of the material required. When it has attained maturity, or when the necessary nervous action occurs, it breaks down into a special product—milk.

Several experiments have been made with the udders of cows in milking condition that have been slaughtered, and an examination is recorded of the udder of a cow accidentally killed on the railroad when going home to be milked, like the cow which gave the usual ten quarts. The microscope showed the minute globules of the tissue swollen and distended, but the udder contained practically no milk, except a very small quantity that drained from the divided tissue when cut across. Let us consider what happens when we go down to milk a cow. The milker gently rubs the udder and gently handles the teats and this excites to maternal instinct. There is what is called an erectile action of the muscles of the milk organs. The previously soft and loose condition of the teats changes to rigidity, and in a very short time the milk flows and continues until the glandular tissue is exhausted, when the udder, previously hard and tense, becomes soft and loose.

We perceive that this function of the cow is wholly nervous in its action, as, indeed, every other function of the animal is, and if the due nervous excitement is absent there is no functional action. It is wholly due to the right influences on the nerves that the milk is produced and flows from every ultimate globule of the udder down through all the ducts, small and great, to the teat. Then, if all goes well and the cow is in her natural easy excited and nervous condition, as soon as the milker begins to touch the teats the cow lets down the milk—that is, she does not exert herself to oppose the action of the nerves of the mammary glands. But let the milker be rough or ill-use the cow, or let the cow be nervous, and the milk will stop, and this necessary motherly influence on the nerves be prevented in any way, and there is no milk. The udder may remain as tense and full apparently as usual, but not a drop of milk can be drawn until the current of the cow's mind is turned successfully to maternal desire.

DAIRY WISDOM.

Give the calves some fresh water to drink. They get thirsty during the hot days. You will be surprised how much they will drink.

Remember that your future success in your business depends upon the young herd you are raising, so it will pay you to do it in an intelligent manner.

The dairyman should remember that calves are never so cheaply made as with the young animal, and for this reason they should be carried along as fast as possible.

Always keep the calves in a happy growing condition.

Give the calves all the clover hay they will eat. It is important to encourage the growth of rooky digestive organs in the dairy calf.

A calf with a rooky, large body is not necessarily pot-bellied. There is a big difference. Only badly nourished calves are pot-bellied.

Give the calves now and then a fresh lot. They grow it. Why, no one knows, but it should be supplied them.

During the hot weather the cows should be kept in the stable during the day and turned to pasture at night.

With generous feeding and care to protect the teats from the torment of the flies, the careful dairyman can easily keep his herd up to profitable production during the trying heated season.

The dairyman or dairywoman who does this knows that she will have a fat prospect to look to fall back on.

Do the churning and care for the milk and cream in the cool of the early morning.

It is disheartening to see a lot of beautiful butter turn to oil in spite of the best care.

The only way out of it is to be up with the lark.

The dairy work can be done in half the time and in a more satisfactory manner in the early morning.

FALL FAIRS.

Fowls that are to be exhibited at the fall fairs should be shaded from the sun during moulting. This will prevent the new feathers from having a faded or mottled appearance.

The feathers of fowls are very particular in this respect and cover the tops of the yards used by the moulting birds with old carpet, lumber, etc. The fowls are given liberty during the late afternoon and evening only. Animal food and vegetables are necessary for moulting fowls; the animal food, such as meal or raw bones will increase the supply of protein or al-

bumen for the growth of feathers; the vegetables are useful in regulating the system.

STRAIGHT BACKS IN HOGS.

The back should be straight, broad and evenly covered with flesh. Viewing the hog from the side the back should be straight in aged animals and slightly arched in all young stock. With advancing age the back is almost sure to settle, thus the straight backed young animal usually develops into a away backed aged animal. Width of back is very essential. Many hogs are so sharp in the back that they are designated as "run fished." When fat they should possess an even covering of firm, thick flesh.

PRICE OF A BRIDEGROOM.

THEY COME VERY HIGH IN THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Problem of Dowers For Daughters Becoming Yearly More Acute.

What is the ordinary notion of Indian domesticity and the Hindu marriage problem among the majority of English people at home? Is it not that boys and girls are married at a shamefully early age? That at the time of puberty or earlier the zennas closes upon the Hindu wife? That her life thereafter is a trivial comedy with no part, and that if her husband should die it were better a thousand times that she had never been born? That, or something like this, is the common version. But it is not the version you will get from Mrs. Besant; still less is it the one you will get from the militant apostles of the Hindu revival, in whose eyes there is nothing so venerable as the religious idea and tradition lying behind the social life of India, nothing so exquisite as the sentiment and ritual of the Hindu household, says a writer in the London Leader.

For agreement on these things, however, you will seek in vain. They are matters of feeling, habit, creed—matters of climate and longitude. Other aspects of the subject there are which belong comparatively to the region of social facts, and as it happens, there is one such aspect being canvassed with a good deal of vigor in India at the moment.

THE PARENTS' WILL.

At intervals you may see, in the Indian or Anglo-Indian newspapers a cry of distress from a Hindu father. He has five, seven, ten daughters; himself is a poor clerk in Government or private employ. He cannot afford his many daughters. It is an unspoken disgrace that they should grow up to womanhood unmarried. The "dot" and the marriage expenses of one, or at most two, would reduce him to beggary. What is he to do? It is all very well for the benevolent outsider to reply that he should disregard the custom of his creed and caste, should give his daughters something of an education and teach them that there is such a thing as honorable spinsterhood. In dealing with India one thing must always be borne in mind, namely, that notwithstanding the spread of education and western ideas, and the alleged break-up of the caste system, the social structure of Hinduism remains substantially unimpaired. The Bengali, for example, may eat chicken and read Herbert Spencer; may embellish his house with German engravings and unspoken imitations of Tottenham Court road; but in his private circle he keeps to the ways of his forebears, departing not at all from the scrupulous observances of his class. He schedules his women and marries his child-daughters to dowry and marriage ceremonies up to the limit of his means, or beyond it.

PRICE OF A HUSBAND.

India, it is often said, is one in spite of its bewildering diversity of race and speech; the unifying influence is Hinduism itself. That, however, is only partially true as regards social custom. In the south, for example, the cloistered zenana is less prevalent than in the north. Infant marriages in Madras are practically confined to the Brahmins; they are almost universal among the Hindus of Bengal, and, if anything, are most common among the lower castes. The curious thing is that among these castes a girl is actually sold in marriage. Every Sudra girl is a valuable asset, while in the three highest caste groups she is counted a superfluous responsibility.

A husband must be found for her, and husbands in Bengal are dear. For a tolerable good match a father must be prepared to pay anything between Rs. 2,000 (\$300) and Rs. 5,000 (\$750), and in order to secure such a match he will denude himself of all his resources, and most likely mortgage himself up to the eyes. Here, indeed, is one of the strangest and most baffling products of English education in India. The price of a youth in the marriage market is regulated by his record of examinations—not necessarily passed, but entered for. It would be fair to say that at the present time in Bengal this is the only test that has any validity. Eligibility in the old days may have been a matter of family, of breeding, of social position; it is now a matter of university degrees, the reason being, of course, that the people in India have learnt to estimate a man's chances of success in life, especially as regards Government employment, according to his place in the examination lists.

REFORMING SOCIETY.

The effects of a system of this kind will be enough in the home. The marriage market becomes a huge commercial department of society, and the marriage agent or professional match-maker a highly important function—especially the female of the species, whose powers, mostly for mischief, are multiplied indefinitely by her freedom of access to the zenana. Year by year, especially in Bengal, the problem becomes more acute, and it is not surprising that among the more enlightened sections of the Hindu community a definite movement should have been set on foot for the liberation of society from a yoke that has become untenable. Perhaps the most influential section of reformers is that composing the Kayastha Sava, an organization which has lately been taking steps to make its purposes more widely known. The enormous difficulty of the task lying before any Hindu reforming agency may be realized in part by considering the salient facts of the situation as it presents itself to this society. The Kayasthas of Bengal are split up into four classes, which do not intermarry. There is, further, a lateral division—as among the Brahmins—separating the members of all four classes into "kulins" and "mauliks," the former being understood to be those in whom the pure line of descent has been rigidly kept.

AT CROSS PURPOSES.

A kulin may not marry into a maulik family, while it is the aim of every maulik father to find a kulin husband for his daughter. The exclusiveness maintained by the several classes has resulted in a dearth of bridegrooms, and a consequent enhancement of what may, without injustice, be called the market price of a bridegroom, so serious that the parent of most of the daughters is driven to seek to meddle with the singular customs that restrict the marriage of kulins (which, by the way, are extraordinarily complex), but they are doing their best to break down the unreal social barrier between the four divisions of the caste, and are waging war upon the extortion of marriage portions from parents who have not the means to furnish their daughters with dowries on the current scale. The society's members, in fact, are pledged to discountenance the practice, and to assist in the complete ostracism of any erring fellow member.

Piles.

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a reliable and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, hemorrhoids, and all other diseases of the rectum, we have prepared a list of names of the manufacturers who have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbor where to buy it. You will find it and your money back if not cured, or a box at all dealers of EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

IMPERIAL PORCUPINE.

A porcupine is to be kept permanently in the palatial building of the German Reichstag. Its duties consist in clearing the place at night from the thousands of cock-roaches which have lately become quite a nuisance in the House.

A Lasting Cure of Itching Piles.

A Chronic Case of Unusual Severity and Long Standing Cured by DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Piles, or hemorrhoids, are small tumors, which form in, and about the office of the rectum, and are caused by an enlargement and inflammation of the veins, which are very numerous in this portion of the body. Piles frequently attack women during the expectant period or after childbirth.

Any form of piles causes dreadful suffering on account of the itching and burning which accompany them. One can scarcely walk at times, and during the night, when the body gets warm, suffering is intense.

Mr. Alex. McLaughlin, for 30 years a constant sufferer from piles, writes:

"For twenty long years I suffered from itching piles, and only persons who have been troubled with that annoying disease can imagine what I endured during that time. I consulted many of the best doctors, but I continued to suffer until I had nearly given up. I was told that Dr. Chase's Ointment was most favorably spoken of, and I bought a box. After three applications I felt better, and by the third day I had no more pain. I was on a fair way to recovery. I continued the treatment until thoroughly cured, and I have not suffered since. I am fully convinced that the ointment is a perfect cure."

I consider Dr. Chase's Ointment an invaluable treatment for piles. In my case I think the cure was effected in clearing the place at night from the thousands of cock-roaches which have lately become quite a nuisance in the House.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only absolute and guaranteed cure for every form of itching. It has a record of cures of piles in the history of medicine. 60 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and name of Dr. A. W. Chase are on every box.

The Fight With Weeds.

We read in Grecian mythology of a contest between Hercules and the giant Antaeus, son of mother Earth, and famed for his strength and skill in wrestling. Although Hercules was able to throw his antagonist to the ground, from each fall Antaeus would rise from mother earth stronger than before. Hercules finally killed him by lifting him from the ground and squeezing him to death. The struggle of the farmer to free his fields from the domination of noxious weeds has been appropriately likened to that of the Greek fable. Everyone who is interested in agriculture knows well the great extent to which weeds exist in our cultivated lands. Hitherto our farmers have been about as successful in their fight against weeds as Hercules was with Antaeus. Stages of his contest with Antaeus. They have been fighting away blindly, treating all kinds of weeds in the same way, with the result that some weeds are killed, some are merely kept in check, and some flourish and increase. If they are ever to be eradicated entirely, their habits of growth, their strong and weak points, must be studied by the cultivators of the soil, even as Hercules studied the weakness of his adversary.

During the last year or two a great deal has been done by the agricultural departments through the medium of newspapers, bulletins, and agricultural meetings to disseminate information on this subject. The process of education, however is necessarily slow, and it seems to be the general opinion of progressive farmers, as revealed by the farmers' institute meetings all over the country, that the time has come when a herculean effort must be made to lift this giant of "weed domination" from the earth and destroy it. This is why the bill regarding "The Inspection and Sale of Seeds," recently introduced by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, was pronounced by Mr. Girard, of Chicoutimi and Saguenay to be "the most important that has ever been submitted to Parliament in the interest of farmers."

In explaining his bill to the Committee of the Whole, the Minister of Agriculture pointed out that extensive tests by the seed laboratory of his department had revealed a rather startling state of affairs in connection with the seed trade of the country. The investigations showed that in many instances a large proportion of the seed sold would not grow; in other cases samples contained a large amount of dirt and other inert matter. This condition of affairs was bad enough, but it was comparatively unimportant in view of the fact that many of the samples of grass and clover seeds were found to be foul with the seeds of noxious weeds, which can only be eradicated from the soil by years of labour. One could well understand the incalculable loss inflicted on the farmers of the country in that way. In other countries efforts had been made to protect the farmers from the results of the trade in bad or impure seeds. In England, in Germany, in Switzerland and in other countries attention had been directed to the matter, and various forms of legislation had been adopted. In some of the States of the Union, in Manitoba, and in the Northwest Territories the magnitude of the evil had been recognized, and efforts had been made to lessen it by legislation, but no general attempt had yet been made in Canada to grapple with the evil. The proposed bill, which required that seeds offered for sale be tested for purity and vitality and graded according to quality, was the result of two years' careful study, and he did not think it would interfere with legitimate trade. However, he was desirous of having the details threshed out in committee and was quite willing to accept such amendments as the House might deem desirable.

Laws Against Treating.

The treating habit is generally recognized as a great evil, leading men into extravagance and drunkenness, and in the State of Vermont under the new license law it is prohibited, by a clause reading: "No intoxicating liquor shall be sold or furnished to a person, or any number of persons, to drink in the licensed premises in the way commonly known as treating."

Whether this law can be enforced remains to be seen, but it is the determination of an influential party in Vermont to enforce it and vigorously prosecute all violations of the regulation.

In Nebraska there is a State law even more rigid than that now adopted by Vermont. The law in Nebraska contains this clause:

"Any person treating or offering to treat any other person, or accepting, or offering to accept any treat or gift of any intoxicating drink whatever in any saloon or public place where such liquors are kept for sale, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of \$10, or imprisonment in the common jail of the county for ten days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and, in addition thereto, shall pay into said court the sum of \$15, to be paid to the attorney prosecuting the case, if there be one; and, if no attorney prosecutes, then to be paid in the school fund of the county in addition to the fine."

This law is important only if it is enforced, and temperance people—not only prohibitionists, but those anxious to promote sobriety—must be interested in the experiments made in Vermont and Nebraska. If the treating habit is abolished, or even considerably diminished, by legal enactment in some parts of the United States, the remedy will,

no doubt, be applied in other places. Senseless as is the treating practice and injurious its influence, however, we can hardly believe that it can be suppressed by law. At the bottom of the practice lie good-fellowship, conviviality, and generosity. These virtues may find distorted and misguided expression in the buying of intoxicants by one man for another, but it will be almost impossible for a law to interpose between individuals who are bent on showing each other this so-called courtesy. But the growing opinion that treating is a bad practice and a foolish one will do much to abate it.—Toronto Star.

Women's Institutes for Farmers' Wives.

Three hundred meetings attended by farmers' wives for the purpose of receiving and giving instruction in better methods of house-keeping. Such a series of meetings has just been held in the Province under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Sixteen ladies were engaged for this work, and the most excellent reports received by the Department of the work done, quite justified the expenditure involved.

The objects of Women's Institutes as stated in the rules and regulations are: "The dissemination of knowledge relating to domestic economy, including household architecture, with special attention to home sanitation; a better understanding of the economic and hygienic value of foods, with a view to raising the general standard of health and morals of our people."

We are pleased to see that the farmers' wives and daughters are taking readily to the work. As an evidence of this I quote from a letter just received from one of the secretaries in a northern district:

"I have much pleasure in presenting the annual report of the Institute. I think we may fairly claim for our one-year-old Institute a successful start and a prosperous year."

In June, 1902, we organized with but a handful of for the most part doubting, indifferent members, and at the close of the year we have a membership of 74, most of whom are active and zealous, and all very much interested in this latest and much-needed method of raising the standard of the lives of the women on the farm.

For a new departure our winter meetings were well attended, many, no doubt, attending through curiosity, to find out what the new fad meant, but I am pleased to say that after nearly every meeting the sentiment expressed was one of genuine respect for the Institute and those taking an active part in the work.

As might have been expected mistakes were made by reason of the entire newness of this kind of work to most of us, but I think we may congratulate ourselves that the mistakes were neither many nor serious. But for all that we feel that there is a great work ahead of us, so big in fact that one is practically tempted to shrink it, but it is hard to sit still knowing the tremendous difference there is between what is and what might be in the conditions of Canadian farm life.

I am pleased to be able to report that we have a capital complement of Branch officers, and if we can but keep this kind of school in working order for a year or two more you may anticipate great results.

Personally it has been one of the greatest pleasures and surprises of my life in the short experience while at work in our winter meetings, to meet and make so many warm friends.

It is impossible to take part in this work without getting a broader and more cheerful view of life, and for this, if for nothing else, the Institute should recommend itself to every woman."

ANSON NEWS

From Our Correspondent.
Misses Minnie and Marguerite McMullen returned on the 17th to their schools at L'Amable.

Miss Bessie McMullen who spent her holidays at her home here, returned on the 17th to Colborne where she has charge of the G. N. W. telegraph office.

Miss Rae Johnson, who has been visiting relatives at Anson has returned to Colborne.

Misses Lena and Leafa Johnson, who were visiting friends at Napanee, returned home on the 20th.

Rev. D. W. Couch of New York City, occupied the pulpit at Mt. Pleasant on Sunday morning, and at the Baptist church in the evening. A large number of people listened to the aged divine, who has been 46 years in the work.

Mrs. Bamber and sons, of Syracuse, N. Y., are visiting Mr. Jas. Hubble.

Rev. D. W. Couch of New York, Mrs. Meads of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Lester Johnson of Smithfield, are the guests of Mrs. Betsy Hubble.

Mrs. A. McMullen and Mrs. J. S. Chard attended the funeral at Halloway of their sister and niece, Mrs. H. Copeland, of Rochester.

Mrs. Jane Striker of Rochester is visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. A. Eggleston.

Dr. Alex. Hall of Hornellsville, N. Y. was visiting old acquaintances here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Mitts and son are the guests of their sister, Miss Winnie Linn.

Miss Maud Hallett, of Fuller, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Wright, returned home on Sunday last.

Miss Stella Haggerty entertained a number of her friends at a garden party on the 14th. All report a delightful time.

Miss Lily Nugent of Escivada, Mich., was visiting her sister, Mrs. Warren Preston.

A number from here attended the lawn social at Wellman's.

Mrs. Henry Brown of Bellevue was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. B. O. Lott.

Mr. Anson Cummings was visiting friends at Tweed.

Miss Maude Burke, who has been visiting her cousin, the Misses McMullen, returned home on the 16th.

Halloway

From Our Correspondent.

The church is being repaired and painted by Mr. M. Wescott of Stirling. Services are being held in the Orange Hall until its completion.

Mr. Jno. Bass of this place, and Mrs. Geo. Islands of Madoc, were married on the 10th inst.

Miss Corintha Carter went to Winnipeg last week to visit relatives.

Mrs. Herbert C. Copeland, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. McMullen, died at her parents' home on Aug. 15th. Death resulted from cancer, from which deceased had been a great sufferer for over a year. For some years she had been a resident of Rochester, N. Y. A husband and three small children are left to mourn the loss of a devoted Christian wife and mother. Her amiable disposition and generous nature made for her many friends. Rev. C. L. Thompson of Foxboro, and Mr. L. Burke conducted the services in the Methodist church, Foxboro, and the remains were interred in the cemetery there.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Dufos, of Wilder, died, visited their niece, Mrs. R. B. McMullen, this week.

Glen Ross.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter McKee and Miss Retta Edwards spent Sunday the 16th at Belleville, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wilson.

Mr. John Eaton of Pr. Edward, and Miss Weiss of Belleville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. McKee on Monday, 17th inst.

Dr. H. B. Anderson of Elwood City, and Dr. A. B. Purdy and family, of Bradford, Pa., are visiting at their parents', Mr. and Mrs. Mark Anderson.

Miss Alice Clow Toronto spent some days last week renewing old acquaintances in Glen Ross and vicinity.

Mrs. C. S. Bowerman, who has been visiting relatives in Gravenhurst for some time, has returned home.

Mr. Joshua Anderson went to Trenton on Monday the 17th on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Knox.

Master Ralph Wilson of Belleville, who has been spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McKee, returned home on Monday last.

Mrs. W. A. McKee went to Belleville on Monday on a visit to friends there.

Dr. and Mrs. Wade of Wooler spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Anderson.

The neglect of the C.P.R. to provide water on colonist cars going into the Northwest was the subject of comment in the Dominion Parliament.

The United States imported nearly \$500,000,000 worth of material for use in manufacturing in the fiscal year just closed, as compared with \$247,000,000 in 1898.

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In the Parry Sound jail there lies an old man who is under sentence for six months' imprisonment in the Central Prison for vagrancy. This man is named Brown and for twelve years he was private secretary to the late Sir John A. Macdonald. He is a first-class bookkeeper and mathematician but drink has been his ruin. He fell from one estate to another, always lower, some years ago a gentleman in Collingwood picked him up and tried to put him on his feet. He signed the pledge and was made much of by the ladies of the W.C.T.U., and actually kept sober three years, made money and was respected, but again he fell and now he is condemned to six months' imprisonment. Such cases as these are stronger temperance sermons than the most earnest temperance address by men who have never experienced the terrible temptation to drink by those who have become its victims.

Mr. Robert A. Tedford, of Harvey, had a thrilling experience with a mad bull. Tedford was driving the animal from water in the evening, when, lowering its head, it made for the young fence, and tossed him about unmercifully. Tedford's mother heard the noise and rushed to the scene. In his career the bull knocked her down and badly injured one of her limbs by stepping upon her. Mrs. Tedford, however, crawled into the cellarway. While the animal sprang back, and the Tedford escaped shortly afterwards. The bull was afterwards killed by a shot from a rifle in the hands of Tedford's father. The young man is seriously injured, and would have been killed had the bull not been dehorned.

Really It Is

Foolish to fret. Silly to cry over spilt milk. Wrong not to take some sort of a rest in the summer. Unwise to ask people to lend their books. Wait till they offer and then think twice.

LOVE'S BLINDNESS

By MARY WOOD

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The foreshadowed blackness of defeat was settling down upon Mrs. Condon. Her reputation as a matchmaker was trembling in the balance. Gone now was every trace of the confidence with which she had read her sister's first agitated letter.

"H'm!" she had said ruminatingly. Tommy Parker. I have always liked Tommy. However, Maria says he is ineligible, and I suppose she ought to know. As for Margery, she's young yet, and I'll guarantee to find another man to make an impression on her."

And so Margery had come, proving all that her aunt had expected and more—sweet, gracious and—there was the rub—unimpressible. As she leaned back in the corner divan on the afternoon of the musicale Mrs. Condon's critical eye could find no flaw in her beauty. The softened candle glow revealed unexpected high lights in the brown hair and lent a delicate flush to the clear pallor of her skin, while her simple dress disclosed every line of the little young figure.

For the moment her little court of admirers drifted away. She sat alone with a far away look in the dark eyes. "Probably thinking of Tommy," Mrs. Condon commented grimly.

Suddenly and with unmistakable interest Margery leaned forward. Her aunt's gaze followed hers and beheld a young man, a most eligible young man, Mr. Thorne Dillon. And he, being also an observant young man, promptly met the invitation of the dark eyes. There came a skillful change of position, a few words of introduction, and the two were sitting on the corner divan. Mrs. Condon breathed a soft sigh of relief.

Margery was never embarrassed. That was one of her charms. "I was wishing that you would come and talk to me," she said simply. "There was something in your face that attracted me."

"And I," he answered, "seem to have been waiting all my life for this meeting."

The girl flushed a little at the unreluctant admission in his tone. Yet her laugh, the buoyant, care-free laugh of youth, echoed softly as she answered:



"I WAS WISHING THAT YOU WOULD COME AND TALK TO ME," SHE SAID SIMPLY.

"Very well done, sir. But suppose we consider the compliment stage past and try our hands at being friends. I know you can be a lovely friend—if you choose."

She put out her hand in an impulsive fashion. Thorne Dillon took it eagerly. "Behold, it shall be as your ladyship wishes!" he cried eagerly. "We are to be friends for as long as I deserve the title." And he sealed the compact with the lightest of kisses on her delicate finger tips.

Friends they were for the next three weeks; more than friends, Mrs. Condon thought. She could give but one meaning to the daily roses and bouquets which bore the card of Mr. Thorne Dillon, to the equanimity with which Margery took walks and drives and dances with the same young man. Her confidence as a matchmaker was returning tenfold.

Another letter from Maria came one afternoon, therefore, like thunder from a clear sky. The letter was despairing, and, though slightly incoherent, it told Mrs. Condon some unpleasant truths. She was pondering over it when there came a light knock on her door. Before she could answer Margery walked in. The wind had whipped the girl's cheeks to crimson, her soft feet had been awry, and short curls rioted around her face. In her disheveled beauty she seemed the personification of youth and the joy of living.

But there was no answering smile on Mrs. Condon's face. "Where have you been, Margery?" she asked sternly. Margery started. Then her wondering glance found the letter lying in her aunt's lap, and she flushed consciously. But her tone was light as she answered: "Driving with Mr. Dillon. It was glorious."

Mrs. Condon waved the accusing letter as she said tragically, "So much the worse for you, wretched girl!"

Margery only laughed. Then with a sudden tender movement she knelt down and threw her arms around her aunt. "Is the news in the letter so very dreadful?" she asked. "Perhaps it is. I am so grateful for you to want to go home when you have been so kind to me. But, then, there is Tommy." She

flushed a rosy red and hid her face in her aunt's lap.

Mrs. Condon's anger had changed to bewilderment. "But Mr. Dillon?" she asked uncertainly. "What have these last weeks meant if it was not that you cared for each other?"

The girl raised her face eagerly. "So we do," she said earnestly. "We care a good deal, for we are the best of friends. He knows all about Tommy. I told him. And I told him why I was attracted by him that first afternoon. He reminded me of Tommy. Not that he resembles him, but he had just the look on his face that Tommy has when he is thinking of me." She blushed again at the admission.

But her aunt was still incredulous. "And Thorne, what about his feelings?" she asked sharply. "Have you ever given a thought to them, to what these weeks may have meant for him?" Margery fairly laughed her answer. "Oh, Thorne! He doesn't care about me in that way either. He likes me because I look like the girl he hopes to marry some day. He told me so. Isn't it all romantic? We have had a lovely time conding with each other. And now, auntie, do be good and help me. You must make mamma see how cruel it is for her to forbid me to love Tommy. We can't stop loving each other, and that makes every one unhappy. She bent forward and pressed a kiss on her aunt's cheek. Who could resist such pleading? Not Mrs. Condon.

Margery was going home. She was so radiantly happy that Mrs. Condon forgot the failure of her plans. She had learned to love the girl. Moreover, she had all along had a secret fondness for the ineligible Tommy.

There was quite a little group at the station to wish Margery goodspeed. Thorne Dillon was there, the gayest of the party. Margery's lap was piled with flowers. There were red roses. Thorne had sent them.

The train was pulling out. The car window framed a lovely, girlish face. Thorne Dillon looked straight into the dark eyes and waved a gay goodbye. The girl raised a red rose to her lips and tossed it to him. "For her!" she cried.

Thorne caught the flower and crushed it in his fingers. "For her!" he echoed softly. But his eyes only held the picture of a laughing face framed in a car window.

Mrs. Condon watched him curiously as he walked down the platform. But even she did not guess a secret known only to the freight in a bachelor's den that evening. A man sat moodily watching the flames. In his hand lay a crumpled red rose.

"She never guessed," he said bitterly. "Through all these weeks I played my part so well she never guessed what a lie I was acting, how each moment the desire to win her love grew more overwhelming."

He sat silent a moment, then went on less bitterly. "There will never be another she, but one thing I have gained—I have been her friend and always will be. To her!" He raised the red rose with a triumphant gesture and flung it into the heart of the fire.

Tip Philosophy.

It was a new philosophy to a waiter in a Broadway restaurant, and he evidently did not understand it. The patron had finished his meal, paid his check and was disposing of the change, while the waiter lingered near.

"Are you waiting for a tip?" asked the patron.

"Just as you please, sir," answered the waiter.

"Then I fear that my pleasure will not be yours," replied the patron. "The trouble is that your philosophy is all wrong, and with wrong philosophy we are sure to fall into all sorts of errors."

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, not understanding a word.

"Now," continued the patron, "you have the tip reversed from what it should be. You put it wrong end to. I pay the proprietor for food and service, and honors are easy between us. Now, where do you come in? My wants make you necessary. I really create your employment."

"Without a patron to the house you would be without a job. You are under obligation to me for making your presence here necessary, so if you put tips on a philosophical basis you should pay me. I am the reason for the proprietor hiring you."

He walked out, and the waiter stood unmoved.—New York Herald.

What He Might Say.

Members of the budget committee have been relating some amusing anecdotes at a recent meeting, with a view to illustrating that economy is not always practiced with as much care as could be wished. A former minister of war was the hero of one. This officer, having been asked whether he could not contrive to cut his estimates down a little, promptly replied that the thing was impossible. "Now, tell us frankly," continued the politician who was interrogating him on the subject, "if you were to be condemned to be shot if you could not immediately realize some savings without disorganizing any of your services, what would you do?" "Well, in such a case I think that I could dispense with 50,000,000 francs," was the candid answer.—London Chronicle.

Finish Respect for the Law.

In Finland there is a deep and prevailing respect for law. "Can I have a shot at an elk?" asked a stranger of a peasant who lived on the fringe of a forest well stocked with this noble game. "No, sir. It's against the law." "What is the penalty?" "A hundred Finnish marks." "All right," said the stranger, "I'll take it. I agree to pay the fine?" "No, I won't. It's against the law, and I'm not going to break it!"—Russian Characteristic.

CARE FOR SLEEPERS

A CLUB WHERE DOZING MEMBERS ARE NEVER DISTURBED.

There is a Good Reason For This Custom, Which Is Not Allowed to Be Violated—A Short Sleep Which Culminated in a Tragedy.

There is an exclusive club in upper New York where the employees are forbidden from awakening any member who drops asleep in his chair in the library or sitting room. If a visitor inquires for him he is "out." Other members, if they see him, carry on their conversation in low tones or go to the smoking room or cafe. Very few new members are admitted to the club, but those who are fortunate enough to get in or those who bring visitors are reminded of this custom.

A physician who belongs to the club explained the reason of it. "It is wrong under any circumstances," he said, "to awaken a man who has fallen into a natural sleep. How do you know but it is the first time he has been able to sleep for hours or even days? This phenomenon of sleep is a very complicated one. There are many grades of sleep, and they affect different men in different ways. Dreams are the result of defective or partial sleep, and their common occurrence in the lighter varieties of the state shows that the rest taken by most persons is not profound or continuous even while it lasts."

"Don't you know that scores of persons in New York take a long trolley ride in the evening simply to produce a feeling of sleepiness? If a man looks straight ahead of him or reads a newspaper his ride will do him little good. He might as well remain at home on his front stoop. But if he looks about him, constantly shifting his gaze from one scene to another, he gets into a state of drowsiness such as is brought about by artificial means when it is called hypnosis. That is why so many men feel like dozing in the club after they come in from a ride or a drive in the park."

"Sleep induced by overeating is not natural. That brought about by stimulants is nothing but blood poisoning and stupor. It may be desirable and even necessary in some cases to produce this stupor. But the state into which the brain is thrown is not sleep. If natural sleep follows, it is a contingency and not the effect of the stimulant. But I was going to tell you a story, not deliver a medical lecture. I must not mention names, but many old club men of New York will remember the tragedy."

"There was a man who was quite prominent, both in a business and social way, in the life of this city. A dreadful family misfortune brought on insomnia. He would sometimes go forty-eight hours without sleep; then after a normal night or two he would not be able to sleep for a week. All his life until his trouble came upon him he had been habitually a heavy sleeper. After two or three months of this insomnia attack his health began to give way. Physicians tried all the usual means of overcoming the difficulty, but failed. He was prescribed sleeping drafts until it became dangerous to continue them longer."

"Then he went to Europe, taking a competent young physician of my acquaintance as companion. Specialists abroad prescribed walking and mountain climbing, but they discovered that there is nothing to be gained by increasing the fatigue of the body when worry of mind will not allow the repose to which the limbs are entitled. The man came home little the better for his trip. He retired from business. His strength wasted away."

"Finally by one of those curious freaks of nature we occasionally caught him dozing at the club. All who knew his misfortune sympathized with him. We moved about as though in a sick chamber until he awoke. He seldom slept more than twenty minutes and told us that his restlessness at night continued. One afternoon he came in positively drowsy. To a friend he said:

"I feel as though I could sleep for a week, but I can't sleep in my own home—no. Find me a bed here."

"We got him upstairs to a room and put a man on guard at the door, with instructions to see that no servant was allowed to disturb him or make a noise. An hour or so afterward an accident in the kitchen brought the fire engines up to the door. There was really no danger, but before he could be raised poor Blank's body came tumbling into the arena."

"He was killed. Suicide? No. It was the opinion of all of us that sudden awakening from the first sound sleep he had enjoyed for more than a year upset his mind and that when he awoke by one noise he did not realize where he was. In a frenzy he leaped from the window."

Chinese Scandal Merchants.

In China there is a profession for India, strange because we openly and loudly reprobated in the current coin of the realm. It is carried on by elderly ladies, who go from house to house of rich people, announcing their coming by beating a drum and offering their services to amuse the lady of the house. This offer accepted, they sit down and tell her the latest scandal and the newest stories and on dits and are rewarded at the rate of half a crown an hour, besides a handsome present should some portion of their gossip have proved particularly acceptable.

Natural Inquiry.

He-I'd like to meet Miss Bond. She-Why? He-I hear she has thirty thousand a year and no incubance. Is she looking for one?—Life.

YELLOWSTONE CANYON.

At First Its Bigness and Barbaric Color Are Overpowering.

Imagine, if you can—but you never can—a mighty chert in the level earth a third of a mile wide, its brink sharp, precipitous, reaching over 1,200 feet downward, sometimes banked with huge heaps of talus or buttressed with spindling pinnacles and towers often surmounted with eagle nests, and all—vast patches of yellow and orange, a towering abundance of red and there another all of yellow. At the bottom flows the gleaming green river, and at the top the dark green forest reaches to the canyon edge, and sometimes even rugged and gnarled pines, the vanguard of the wood, venture over the precipice to find footing on some ledge or to hang, half dislodged, with angular, dead arms reaching out into the mighty depths, a resting place for soaring eagle or hawk. The sides of the canyon being not of solid rock, but of crumbling, soft formation, have furnished plastic material for red sculpturing of water and wind, which have tooled them into a thousand fantastic castles. One's eye traces out gigantic canies, huge dog forms, bird forms, titanic faces—all adding to the awful impressiveness of the place.

For miles the canyon stretches northward from the lower falls. From numerous well guarded outlooks the spectator, grasping hard upon the railing lest the dizziness of these heights unnerve him, may behold a hundred varied views of the grandeur, looking either toward the falls, which seem to fill the canyon end like a splendid white column of marble, or off to the northward, where the stupendous gorge widens out, loses some of its coloring, admits more of the forest and finally disappears among rugged mountains.

Everywhere the view is one that places the seal of awe and silence upon the lips. It never palls, never grows old. One soon sees all too much of geyser and paint pot; of this, never. At first the sensation of savage immensity is so overpowering that the spectator gathers up a confused sense of bigness and barbaric color, but when he has made the perilous descent to the canyon bottom below the falls, when he has seen the wonder from every point of view, he begins to grasp a larger part of the whole scene, to form a picture which will remain with him. —R. S. Baker in Century.

The Vision of Birds.

Birds have very acute vision, perhaps the most acute of any creature, and the sense is also more widely diffused over the retina than in the case with man. Consequently a bird can see sideways as well as objects in front of it. A bird sees, showing great eagerness in consequence, a hawk long before it is visible to man. So, too, fowls and pigeons find minute scraps of food, distinguishing them from what appear to us exactly similar pieces of earth or gravel.

Young chickens are also able to find their own food, knowing its position and how distant it is, as soon as they are hatched, whereas a child only very gradually learns either to see or to understand the distance of objects. Several birds, apparently the young of all those that nest on the ground, can see quite well directly they come out of the shell, but the young of birds that nest in trees or on rocks are born blind and have to be fed.—Chambers' Journal.

Told Out of School.

The infant terrible is always with us and in making trouble runs a close race with the wagging tongue of scandal. Accompanied by her young hopeful, a woman was calling on a friend who happened to live in one of a row of houses of exactly the same appearance.

"The great objection to living in a row of houses," remarked the hostess, "is the liability of making a mistake. Do you ever have any difficulty, my dear?"

"Oh, no," replied the little fiend, breaking in unexpectedly. "Ma says she can always tell your house by the dirty windows."

The Retort Courteous.

A young and popular member of parliament was addressing a meeting at which there was a considerable rowdy element present. Like the other speakers, he was frequently interrupted until, losing patience, he called for silence, saying, "Don't let every ass bray at once." "You go on, sir," said the ring-leader, and the honorable member was left without a reply.—London Chronicle.

A Deep Sea Tragedy.

Flora—Too bad about Gussie, wasn't it?

Clara—Dear me! I haven't heard. Tell me, quick! Flora—He fell desperately in love with a girl he met on an ocean steamer but she threw him over.

Had Confessed.

Magistrate—How do you know this German gentleman has been guilty of passing the spurious ten cent pieces? Detective—I asked him if he ever came across any bad money, and he said "some dimes."

Sure to See It.

"Who was it who saw the hand-writing on the wall, Freddie?" asked the Sunday school teacher. "The landlord, ma'am," quickly replied the little boy who lives in a flat.

Natural Inquiry.

It may appear to you that all the good jobs are taken, but by the time you are capable of filling one it will be vacant.—Acheson Globa.

SAFE OPENING TOOLS.

Implements of Which Burglars Never Get a Glimpse.

"We have tools for opening safes," said the foreman of the machine room of a safe factory, "that no burglar could imitate even if he got them. But it would be one of the most difficult things in the world for him to get even a sight of them. The tool room is guarded as closely as a bank vault. A watchman stays in it all night. We are very careful about employing our men. They must give bonds and have the best of references. The chance of a burglar getting into our employ for the purpose of learning our methods is scarcely worth thinking about."

"Very frequently we have hurry calls for a man to open a safe where the time clock has gone askew or where the clerk has forgotten the combination. You can readily imagine that with a bank or trust company it is an essential thing to have the safe open before business begins. When we send a man out he takes a wagon load of tools, for he must open the safe without ruining the lock, and he does not know precisely what the trouble is. He carries a photograph of himself with our credentials on it. Nor will he open the safe while alone. Some bank official must remain with him, no matter how long the job takes. That is for our own protection. Some very queer alleged robberies have been charged to men sent out to open safes."

"To mechanics in our business it is laughable to read that a full kit of burglars' tools has been found beside a safe. As I have said, it would require an express wagon to carry them, and burglars don't work that way. If they care to take chances by blowing up a safe with dynamite it is another matter; but those fellows nearly always get caught."

"A police officer told me that burglars make their own tools. The big crooks are all spotted and are afraid to go out and buy the material for them. Some of them send their wives and children."

POULTRY POINTERS.

The best way to feed corn to young chickens is cracked or crushed.

A good dust bath will go far toward keeping fowls in good condition.

Clear, raw corn meal wet with water is not a good feed for young ducklings at any time.

Destroy the nest of a sitting hen as soon as the chickens are a day old. Give her a new nest and burn the old one.

Separated early and raised up by themselves, pullets are worth at least 25 per cent more for use than if allowed to run with a lot of cockerels.

On the farm if more than one breed is kept it is necessary that they be kept separate, and one or the other must be kept confined part of the time.

It is important to keep the young turkeys dry until they are about eight weeks old, and even then they should be strong and well developed. Dampness is almost always fatal to young turkeys.

Religious Training of Japanese.

Little or no importance is attached to the religious training of Japanese children. Whether the parents be Buddhists or Shintoists it matters not, for in either case the children rarely take any part in the religious life of their parents or elders, and indeed usually grow up in blissful ignorance as to what it is all about. True, they may occasionally be taken to the temple and taught to rub their palms together, clap thrice and incline their heads toward the shrine as they toss their offering of rice through the wooden grating of the huge money till. They may have some vague notion that there is something meritorious in all this, but nothing more, although every Japanese home has a latticed niche, or kamidana, dedicated to the service of the household Lares and Penates, or Daikoku and Ebisu as they appear in Japan.

No Reptiles in Newfoundland.

Everybody knows that there are no snakes in Ireland, but very few know that Newfoundland is just like Ireland in that respect, and there is no record that Newfoundland had a St. Patrick to drive the snakes off either. There is plenty of game in Newfoundland, but not a reptile of any kind—snake, toad, frog, lizard or even turtle. Another queer thing about the province is that while some wild animals are abundant there no one ever saw a squirrel, porcupine, marten or lynx anywhere within its boundaries. This is all the more singular because the adjoining provinces of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton have all these animals and many kinds of snakes and other reptiles.

An Achievement.

"I don't see why you should be so proud of winning that case," said the intimate friend. "You were plainly in the wrong." "You don't understand these things at all," answered the lawyer. "That's the very thing that makes me so proud."—Exchange.

The Wisdom of Wisewell.

Nollit—That fellow Wisewell could have given Solomon a few pointers. Askitt—Come on with the explanation. Nollit—When he and his family went to the country for a month's vacation he took his gas meter along.

Himself to Blame.

"Didn't you once say that your wife was the making of you?" "Only once," answered Mr. Meekton. "Henrietta heard it and said it was very unkind and unjust to blame her in that manner."

7

Strange Affair at Belmont Row

Only in London, said Jopling, I suppose, could such a thing happen—and in London even, I believe, only to me. I didn't know whether to laugh or cry over it. At the time, by Jove! it was too serious to do either. One house in a row is very like another, and in Belmont Row especially. Fifty-one is just as much like fifty-three as two peas. Even in ordinary times—that is, in daylight—I can only tell the difference by seeing the number. And that night it was a little dark.

My wife and my sister-in-law had gone to a sort of party at the doctor's. I pretended that I had a violent headache and wanted to go to bed early; and after they were safely off the premises, I slipped out, and Jenkinson and myself had a quiet chat and a game of draughts at the Bird-in-Hand.

I was hoping to get home before my wife and I was lucky, for she was not in. I was a little afraid to light the gas, because I had told her I was going to bed early, and I thought it might hurt her feelings if she saw the gas lighted when she returned. So I put my clothes in the dark, and tumbled in.

Presently I heard them come in, and lock the door below, and come quietly upstairs. I thought it best to pretend to be asleep, and I really was half asleep. But when the door of my room opened I heard a shriek, and a loud cry: "There's a man there!"

I sat up and saw a man and a woman hurrying away from the room, and to my surprise I recognised Mr. and Mrs. Billbank. The whole thing passed through my mind in an instant. I had come into the wrong house.

If I had stopped a moment to think it would have been all right, but I didn't. I was marked for ill-luck that night. I sprang out of bed and rushed downstairs, frightened by the wits out of the Billbanks. It was too dark to see who I was, but they could see I wasn't in evening dress. I rushed down to the front door, but they had locked and bolted it on coming in, and there was no time to be lost, especially as they were shouting at the top of their voices and rousing up the whole house.

I might have had a shot for the back door, but that was too risky. It was certain to be locked, and it would have been awful to be caught like that—with lights brought down, and the whole house staring at me.

No, I was in for it now, no neck or nothing. I was then in the upstairs again, in most frightening the life out of the Billbanks. I had the idea of dashing into the room, locking the door, putting on my clothes, and leaping out of the window. It was only the first door, and if I did not fall into the area, I was pretty safe to get away. But there was no chance. The Billbanks had rushed into their room as they saw me coming, locked the door, and began yelling, "Murder! Murder! Murder!"

"He won't get past me!" And let me. He brought it to me at Turnham Green, and I tipped him sixpence! Then came a fearful interval. It is right enough for a man to carry a small bag in his hand as long as trains are running. He may have either just arrived by train, or he may be going to catch one. But when there are no trains. I walked right along Uxbridge Road, down Oxford Street, Holborn, right down to Commercial Road, Whitechapel, and every policeman I saw looking more and more suspicious, some even following me a little way; and if they suggested peeping into my bag, a nice tale I should have to tell. No, the whole thing would be out. It was too terrible. There was no turning back, for why should a man with a bag go some distance one way and then retrace his steps? On, on, on I walked! I shall never forget it. I had walked all the way, and I was already in the street, and was now fit to drop, for I had never walked more than half a mile at a stretch for years.

An idea came to me—to call a hansom and drive about, either in the same hansom, or no changing hansom, until daybreak. The driver might be suspicious, and think me queer. But, after all, it was not inhuman; and, if I paid him well, what matter to him? I spent 15s. 6d. in this way, and then at daybreak resorted to the old way of foot. Finally I succeeded out at Slough.

It was too late to go to the office that morning, so the only thing to do was to call in the doctor and get sick-leave. I entreated him to give me a certificate for a day.

"For a day?" he cried. "Good heavens, Jopling! What have you been doing with yourself? That office is killing you! You must go to the seaside at once for a month!" I did. Before I went my wife said that it was no use taking my latch-key with me. And whenever I think of asking her for it again the memory of that night drops up, and my heart fails me.—London Answers.

COLONIES OF THE WORLD.

Occupy Two-Fifths of the Land Surface of the Globe.

Colonies are not only convenient outlets for the surplus population of older nations but form centers of trade and influence for the mother country. They occupy two-fifths of the land surface of the globe and have one-third of the world's population, that is, about 500,000,000. Most of the colonies are tropical. Canada is an exception. This fact seems to lend force to the prognostics of certain economists who insist that ultimately the strong nations of the earth will have to control the tropics.

There are 140 tropical or sub-tropical colonies divided roughly into three groups—East Indian, West Indian, and African. The native population of these colonies is 485,000,000, with but few Europeans. On the other hand, the population in Canada, Australia, and South Africa is largely British and numbers about 15,000,000. Great Britain controls nearly one-half of the 140 colonies, dependencies, protectorates, and "spheres of influence." The area of the British Empire is about 11,400,000 square miles, exclusive of Egypt and the Sudan.

Next comes France, controlling an area of about 4,500,000 square miles, with a population of 56,000,000 or more. In Africa alone the French domain comprises more than one-third of the land surface. In Asia, her largest possession is French Indo-China, with its 363,000 square miles and its 20,400,000 souls. Germany's colonizations are recent, beginning in 1884. She exercises influence over 1,000,000 square miles of territory with a population of 14,700,000, mostly in Africa.

The Netherlands control a colonial population of 35,000,000. Of Spain's former vast colonial possessions only a mere fragment of less than 100,000 square miles remain. The great nations which have in modern times experimented with the government of non-contiguous people, or "colonies," so-called, are England, Netherlands, France, Belgium, Germany, Portugal, and Spain, and their relative success may be considered as in about the order in which they are here named.

Papa: "And do you think for one moment that that clerk of mine was in a position to propose to you?" Daughter: "Why, certainly, papa; he was on his knees."

"It is strange what a time we have with cooks, dear," said Mr. Inispuccus. "Dawson was telling me to-day that they've had theirs for ten years." "Yes, dear; and did he tell you who she was?" "No. Who?" "His wife!"

About the House

TABLE LINEN EMBROIDERY.

Perhaps at first the idea of embroidering table linen may have been just something novel. But it has grown to be a permanent decoration, and no table is quite complete without some dainty linens for very best. To be sure, styles and designs for embroidered linens vary with the years, just as our clothes are buffeted about by Dame Fashion. But any fine piece of needlework will always claim a place among our prized heirlooms and it makes the work more interesting if there is some purpose in its being carefully prized by future generations as "something Great Aunt Mollie did," or "work of mother's grandmother."

Just now the all-white embroidery holds first place for the table, the gaily colored pieces finding their places on the sofa pillows, etc. Nothing can be said as to the value of the work, but it is more harmonious in connection with other table decorations, but also from the fact that there are no colors to run when in the laundry.

The style of embroidery known as Mountmellick is not new. It originated many years ago near the town of Mountmellick in Ireland for which it is named. It admits the use of a large number of stitches, and allows one to forget many of the rules for embroidery in the ordinary solid Kensington manner.

A good, substantial quality of round thread linen will be most serviceable for a set of this kind of work, though if one is willing to sacrifice general effect, a much finer grade may be used.

Homestead, or buttonholed edges will be most satisfactory for common use. Drawnwork, lace edges or fancy fringes do not stand washing so well, and of course are better suited to articles which will be laundered but seldom. For an ordinary silk should be used, but if the linen is very sheer use a fine floss.

The edges of any article to be buttonholed should first be padded with embroidery cotton to give them a heavier, richer appearance. This is done by running several rows of stitches around the scallop in an opposite direction from the buttonhole stitches, which will cover them.

A simple design is appropriate for almost any number of pieces. Make an heirloom fern is always effective. The sprays are readily adapted to a great variety of articles, and new methods of arranging them will suggest themselves to the worker so that it will not be necessary for her to complicate any piece unless desired. It is especially pretty for corner decorations. It is first raised slightly with embroidery cotton, and then worked in satin stitch, running from top to bottom of the leaves. The stems are done in chain, or in the ordinary stem stitch.

Scrolls are found in a good many designs. They are embroidered in simple outline, any couching or darning stitch may be introduced for scrolls. Every other one done in some such way gives quite an elaborate effect for a dolly.

TOMATOES IN VARIETY.

Stuffed Tomatoes: Cut a slice off the tops of as many large, firm tomatoes as will be required, and with a spoon carefully remove the pulp. Press this through a sieve to remove the seeds. For 6 tomatoes, add to the pulp 1 cup fine bread crumbs, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1 cup chopped veal or chicken, 1 teaspoon minced parsley and seasoning to taste. Stuff the tomatoes with this, and set in a hot oven for 20 minutes.

Corn Scalloped with Tomatoes: Arrange alternate layers of peeled and sliced tomatoes and cooked corn in a buttered pudding dish. Season each layer with salt and add little bits of butter. Cover the top with buttered crumbs, and bake for half an hour in a quick oven.

Fried Green Tomatoes:—Slice the tomatoes, remove the seeds, and soak for an hour in salted water. Drain off the water, and fry in hot butter until a delicate brown on both sides.

Tomatoes Stuffed with Green Peas: Prepare a large, firm tomato as directed for above recipe. Then drain them with cooked green peas which have been stirred over the fire for five minutes with 1 tablespoon flour rubbed smooth in 1 tablespoon butter. Cover the tops with bread crumbs and a piece of butter, and bake for 20 minutes in a hot oven.

Tomato Salad:—Peel the tomatoes, and let them lie in cold salt water for about an hour. Then drain and slice very thin. Lay them in a bed of crisp lettuce leaves, sprinkle with salt and white sugar, pour lemon juice over them, and serve very cold. Another excellent salad is prepared by sprinkling the sliced tomatoes with finely minced green onion, season to taste, and pour over a dressing made with 2 tablespoons vinegar and 4 tablespoons melted butter.

Savory Stewed Tomatoes:—Skin and cut up the tomatoes in the usual way. Put 1 tablespoon butter in an unenameled saucepan, add 1 teaspoon sugar, and fry a few slices of onion in it to a pale brown. Then turn in the tomatoes, season to taste with salt and pepper, add a sprig of parsley and a piece of bay leaf, and simmer gently for one hour. If they are preferred quite thick, add fine bread crumbs.

Tomato Eggs:—Cut a slice from the tops of 6 large, firm tomatoes, remove the pulp, and fill the cavities with nicely seasoned crumbled potatoes. Bake for 15 minutes in a hot oven, then draw the dish to the edge of the oven, and carefully break an egg on top of each tomato. Season, put a little bit of butter on top

of each, and return to the oven until the eggs are set. It may be necessary to remove a little of the potato to make room for the eggs. This is a delicious dish for breakfast.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

It is too bad to have wooden seats put into the nice cane-seated chairs, and are liable to split, especially where they have to be trimmed closely to fit the chair; and then one never knows just when the nails may catch in the clothes. Let a regular chair mender put in a new cane seat, if you can't plait one in yourself.

In repainting old chairs, either black or white looks much better than any other color one can use. Old bath tubs can be nicely freshened up with a coat of white paint, besides numerous other household articles which easily suggest themselves.

The stair carpet needs to be cut a little longer than the exact measurement of the stairs so as to allow it to be shifted 3 or 10 inches each time it is taken up. The colored carpet wears more evenly and prevents the worn strip along the edge of the stair from coming. Two or three newspapers folded to the right size and shape on each step both saves the carpet and greatly improves the appearance, giving very much the effect of padding, besides feeling soft and velvety to walk on.

From brass stair rods, and indeed any brass articles which have been polished to a high degree, and are consequently discolored by rust, a good deal can be done to give them a new look. A good deal of the blackest stains can be removed by a little polishing with chamois skin they look as good as new with very little trouble.

Zinc tubs, water buckets and other utensils can be kept from getting to look old by a good deal of cleaning every now and then with a hot solution of salt and vinegar. This is also good for copper cooking utensils. One has to give extra care to these, for without it they can really become unsafe to prepare food in. In the case of the poisons that collect with rust on iron, or the zinc vessels be very dirty, of course a scouring with soap and ashes at first is a good plan.

Tin teakettles may be nicely cleaned with kerosene, but must of course be very carefully washed so that no trace of the oil will be left.

Now baking oil is given a good rubbing with fresh lard and then thoroughly heated in the oven, will be protected against rust. Indeed, lard or grease is better for cleaning them after they have been used than soap and water. And cake or bread dough is not so likely to stick.

Waiting or soda rubbed on with a damp rag will remove burnt stains from earthenware puddling dishes. It's a good plan to take care of gilt picture frames yourself, they are so easily injured with vinegar or acid preparations. For their ordinary dusting, use a clean, soft dust cloth. When extra cleaning seems absolutely necessary, apply rain water with a few drops of ammonia. By the way, soft water is ever so much better for any domestic purpose, as everybody knows, because it is more dissolving.

PAPER CLOTH; WHAT NEXT?

The manifold uses to which paper is now put forms a stock subject for the hard-up penny-a-liner, says an English exchange, but, as a rule, the recital of his facts usually begins with the formula "It is said," or "I hear." Paper clothing is one of the latest things mentioned in this line, and there is no doubt about this, for an enterprising firm of tailors in Berlin is now offering to supply complete suits in paper for 10s. The firm's advertisement gives full instructions for self-measurement, and is appearing in journals, published elsewhere than in the Rotherland, so that an export trade is evidently looked for. The material is closely woven, and not at all flimsy looking.

SHOE SOAP.

Shoe soap is the new thing in soaps. It brings old shoes back to life. The new article is being made in Philadelphia. The shoe soap, it is claimed, restores old leather and enhances the finish of new stock. This soap comes in round cakes. For use a cake is placed in a metal cup in order to remove the water. The shoe brush is rubbed upon it and the brush is then applied to the shoe. For the first application to a shoe more of the soap is needed than for subsequent ones, unless, of course, the shoe gets muddy. The shoe is rubbed with the brush and then with a cloth, giving it a high degree of polish.

A NEW KIND OF GLASS.

A new kind of glass that resists great heat as well as sudden changes of temperature is made from Brazilian quartz pebbles, says an exchange. The pebbles are heated to red-hot and then thrown into distilled water. The purest pieces are next selected, and welded with the oxyhydrogen blowpipe into long stems like knitting needles, from which glass vessels of any shape can be made. At present the quartz glass is chiefly employed for making laboratory apparatus. By a test-tube made in this way a white-hot coal can be dropped without breaking it. Vessels of other forms can be heated white-hot and then plunged into cold water without cracking.

Gentleman (to house agent): "No, the house won't do. I don't like the drain." House Agent: "Drain, sir? Why, the sanitary arrangements are perfect." Gentleman: "I meant the drain on my purse; the rent's too high."

She: "There goes General Chutney with his daughter." He: "Oh yes—and they say that the daughter has been through more engagements than her father the General."

WAYS OF THE CELESTIALS

CONVERSATION AMUSING IN THE EXTREME.

Ways of the Chinese Which Show That They Are Still Very Peculiar.

The Chinese emperor bears the title "Son of Heaven." Sacrifices are offered to the emperor and before his presence, but this does not now apply to foreign ambassadors. It is the custom to kneel on the receipt of orders or letters from the emperor, as well as to bow the head nine times in succession.

In addition to the family name a Chinese boy receives a given name one for the time he is at school, and another on his marriage, and an additional one for each successive grade of rank acquired.

Conversation among the Chinese is formal and intolerably ceremonious. Chinese etiquette is fastidious, and exacts all kinds of minutiae, and bowing and scraping. If two people of rank should meet in their palanquins, they are bound to get out, salute each other, and go through a long series of Asiatic compliments and civilities.

Each declines to be the first to get back to his palanquin, and the Alphonse and Gaston effect is reproduced for a long while. No wonder that they often feign not to recognize each other to avoid this interminable comedy.

Their formulas of conversation are ludicrous to the highest degree, according to our ideas. It is an absolute rule to talk of one's own only in the most deprecating and even disparaging way, while everything relating to one's interlocutor is spoken of only in the most pompous and

MAGNILOQUENT MANNER.

Thus: "What is your honorable title?" "The insignificant name of your little friend is Wong."

"What has been the duration of your illustrious career?" "Quite brief; merely a miserable duration of 70 years."

"Where is your noble dwelling?" "The wretched den where I live is at so and so."

"How many precious sons have you?" "Five only; contemptible little pigs."

Should a Chinaman find himself obliged to talk about his wife, he mentions her only in the most disparaging terms. The following is about the way in which an offer of marriage would be received by the girl's father:

"The choice you have deigned to make of my daughter to be the wife of your son shows me that you esteem me poor, groveling family more than a match for your daughter. My daughter is coarse, stupid, has no brilliancy whatever, and I have not had the capacity to bring her up properly. However, I am pleased to suit your wishes on this occasion."

CUNNING AND DISSIMULATION.

A Shanghai paper declares that the cunning and dissimulation of the Chinese are amazing. They do not admit that two and two make four. Not at all. They will try to persuade you that two and two make five occasionally, and as every dispute calls for an arbitrator, he will probably decide that it makes four and a half, or maybe three and a half.

The Chinese are obstinately wedded to ancient customs. There is no change of fashions, as among western races; thus for thousands of years there has been no material change in the style of garments worn by them.

Blue, violet or black are the colors usually employed for men's wear, green, as well as rose, for that of women. The privilege of wearing yellow is preserved to the imperial family only.

A SIGN OF BEAUTY.

To be very stout is considered a sign of beauty among them. By very long finger nails one can distinguish a man who belongs to the wealthy and privileged classes.

In summer they drink hot drinks. They commence their meals with dessert and finish with the soup. It is at the conclusion of a meal, that we discuss business; the Chinese if they have an important matter on hand discuss it before the meal, and as at the close of a repast all are anxious to leave the table, possibly the Celestial is the more logical of the two. As to their official methods the following good story furnished much amusement to the European settlement in Peking:

A large sum of money was allotted for the lighting of the city of Peking. The high functionary entrusted with this service appropriated one-half of the amount and handing the other half to a set of lower officials, bade them attend to the lighting of the city. These reserved for themselves two-thirds of the amount, and this process of redistribution was repeated till at last something less than the original of a dollar remained, which was handed to a coolie with instructions to go and get a little oil. Having procured this he lit a small earthenware lamp, and set it down on one of the public thoroughfares, but a mendicant who came along, just drank down the oil, at the wick, and disposed of the lamp by putting it in his pocket. Thus was the street lighting of Peking attended to.

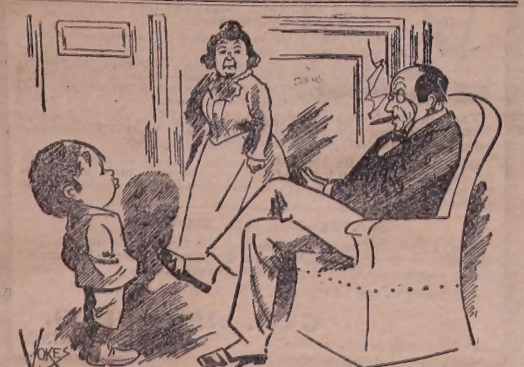
WANTED.

I'd like to read a joke about a woman who can cook. Or meet a man who owned right out He could not write a book.

I'd like to see the villain who With rage turned about but white I faint would meet a poet too. A poet who could fight.

I'd like to meet some no-in-law. Loved by her daughter's spouse. A tramp who just delights to save, Or a girl who loves a man.

Such prodigies as this I fear. Can never, never be. But, if they ever should appear, 'May I be there to see.'



Bobby:—Pop, did you know mamma very well before you married her? Henpeck:—No; I'm afraid not.

